

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 710.—VOL. XXV.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

Newspaper Stamp Returns.

The Parliamentary Return, just printed, of Stamps issued to Newspapers, for the second quarter of the year 1854, gives the number to the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1,362,136;

or upwards of 104,000 per publication, once a week.

It may be interesting to state that our number, at the present time, has considerably increased over the above average—the sale now being upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND WEEKLY.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND.

It appears to be decided that the Emperor Napoleon III., accompanied by the Empress Eugenie, will, within a few weeks, pay a visit to her Majesty Queen Victoria and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This act of courtesy—the commencement let us hope of a long series of friendly and intimate relations between the people of the two greatest nations of the earth—is not intended as a merely personal ceremony. It is doubtless meant to be a visit to the British people, as well as to the British Sovereign. As such it will be responded to by all classes of society, and by all parties in the State. An enthusiastic reception will await the Emperor from the moment that he sets foot on our shores until the moment he quits them; and high and low will vie with each other in the expression of their good-will towards the man, by whose sagacity and courage the alliance between France and Great Britain was realised and consolidated. Far

different will be his reception from that which greeted the Emperor Nicholas, when, ten years ago, he came to this country, to dazzle the eyes of the beauties of Almack's by his fine person and manly bearing; and to inveigle, if he could, our leading statesmen into the support of his projects for robbing or murdering "the sick man" of Turkey. Nicholas was feted by the rich and the noble, and distrusted by the multitude; but Napoleon III. will be welcomed with as much joy and respect in the streets, as in the ball-rooms and saloons of the Court and the aristocracy, and will receive the homage, not of a class, but of a whole people. The French will look with admiring eyes at the spectacle which England will offer when his Majesty comes amongst us, and will pay back with usury of good wishes and sincere applause, the cordiality of his reception, in that which they will give to Queen Victoria, when she pays her return visit to the French capital. We are not in the secrets of Courts and Cabinets; but we think we run little or no risk of making either a premature or an unfounded statement, when we assume it as a fact, that the Emperor's visit to London in 1854 will produce a visit from Queen Victoria to Paris in May, 1855. The personal courtesies of Sovereigns are of little worth, when their object is to devise schemes for the enslavement of their own people, or for the subjugation of their neighbours; but when they are the exponents of the sentiments of esteem and regard between mighty nations, they are acts of the highest social importance. The more intimately that Englishmen and Frenchmen become acquainted with each other, the greater will be their mutual respect. Their present happy alliance has been crowned by a common victory, from which many other victories yet more splendid and decisive will, in due time, proceed; but it is fitting that it should be graced and cemented by the festivals of Peace and the interests of Commerce. We rejoice, therefore, that the Emperor is coming amongst us—to see and hear how great a value the British people

put upon the alliance of his nation—what sentiments of admiration they feel towards him as an individual—and how happy they will be when their own beloved Sovereign shall go as their Ambassador to France, to receive a homage due alike to her virtues and her position, and to add another and powerful link to the chain of friendship which already unites the victors of the Crimea, and the defenders of Europe.

At the present time there is no danger that the character of the French Emperor will be misunderstood in England. His remarkable career has been carefully watched, and recent events have obliterated any unfavourable impression that may have been created by the earlier incidents of his life. His strong faith in his own high destiny and mission, which at one time seemed akin to folly or to fanaticism, has been justified by success. The world accepts him as a man of genius, as well as a man of courage. The ludicrous is no longer associated with his name or his pretensions. The "heir of empire" has vaulted into the possession of his inheritance, and most men admit that he owes the result to his own high qualities even in a greater degree than he owes it to the name which he bears, and the cause which he represents. When he finally broke with the impracticable Assembly that sought his life, he was assailed in this country by a vehemence of abuse, which, in a weaker mind, might well have been a justification for any dislike to England or to Englishmen that might have grown out of it. But he had the manliness to forgive it, and the sagacity to confide in the hope that time would set him right. If at that period he seemed to bear rather too hard upon the French people—if he seemed to restrict within too narrow a circle the liberties for which they had so gallantly struggled for sixty years—the error of judgment was not on his side, but on that of his critics. Events have shown that he understood the French people, and their wishes and necessities, far better than platform orators or public



THE INHABITANTS LEAVING BALACLAVA, BY ORDER OF LORD RAGLAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

writers in this country. He not only knew Frenchmen, but he understood Englishmen, admired their character, valued their friendship, and deemed the alliance of the two nations to be an object better worth attaining than any victory which his immortal uncle had gained in his brilliant, but disastrous wars. In this spirit he pursued his own course, until his foreign policy elicited the unanimous approval of the best statesmen, both of his own country and of ours. Honest and straightforward—the friend of peace when peace was possible with honour, and a supporter of war when war was the only means left for maintaining the liberties of the world—he held the even tenor of his way, with so much ability, courage, and success, as to make it doubtful whether he or the first Napoleon was the greater genius, but by no means doubtful which of the two was the truer friend of peace and civilisation. His domestic policy was equally successful. The French did not want theoretical and impracticable liberty. They required order and security, the leisure to attend to their business, and the germs of a constitution that might expand with their wants and grow with their intelligence. All this he gave them. If he accomplished the end by a *coup-d'état* and the sacrifice of life, the French, who were most interested, forgave the deed. They were but too happy to accept the repose for which they thirsted, by an instrumentality which Englishmen might not approve, but which was too much in accordance with French notions of the inevitable—if not of the appropriate—to excite more than momentary consternation or regret. In the short period that has elapsed since that act was consummated, the Emperor has done more than any Sovereign who ever sat upon the French throne to extend the real glory of the French name, and to administer to the substantial happiness and advancement of the people. If Frenchmen are not quite so free as Englishmen, they are, at all events, free from the odious tyranny of rival and bloodthirsty factions. They can sleep in their beds in peace, and can awake in the morning with the certainty that they have not been ruined in the night by street revolutionists, with whom they have no sympathy, and by theorists, who are continually striving to destroy society that they may build it up again on a new model. The Emperor has swept these social pestilences from the capital. The French are so grateful for the boon that they are willing to pay for it, even by the loss of some little portion of that freedom which brought so much mischief in its train. Industry and commerce have found a new development under his fostering care. The cities of France have grown in wealth and increased in beauty and elegance. Paris—the most superb of cities—has been improved in a thousand ways, which former Sovereigns might have dreamed of, but which they never found the means or the opportunity to accomplish. Prosperity at home, and respect for the national name abroad, have been secured for the French people in the short reign of Napoleon III.; and Free-trade between France and England is the next great boon that may be expected at his hands. All these things will be cordially remembered when he trusts himself in the streets of London. We may be sure that a brilliant ovation will await him; and may hope that the result of so auspicious a visit will conduce to the glory and well-being of both nations, and produce a good effect throughout the whole Continent—perhaps, even in that gloomy St. Petersburg, where the Czar sits with his bad conscience, and the curses of Europe to keep him company.

THE GREEK EXODUS FROM BALACLAVA.

A NUMBER of the letters received from the seat of war lately refer to the fact of the Greeks having been ordered to quit Balaklava on pain of being shot. The following description of the Exodus has been forwarded by our Artist, who has also given a graphic Sketch of the departure of the Greeks in search of a new home:—

(From our Special Correspondent at Balaklava.)

"On Tuesday, the 9th, a messenger from Sebastopol was taken by the videttes and brought to the head-quarters of Lord Raglan. Soon afterwards the General himself came down to Balaklava and had the whole male population summoned to meet him. By means of an interpreter he told them that the whole of the male adult population must leave the place within three hours; women and children only might remain behind. Any man found in the town after that period would be shot. This severe measure was adopted, I am told, in consequence of a letter having been found on the messenger, directed to certain parties in Balaklava, with instructions to set fire to the town that very evening, as an attack on the Allies was to be made at the same time by the Russians. What seemed to render this probable, was the fact of the Greeks having been busily engaged all the previous day and that morning in preparations to leave the town, under the plea that they could get nothing to eat, and that they must, therefore remove their families to the mountains.

"The scene represents the entrance of the village near the hospital. In the centre may be seen my humble self, on my return from a visit to the advanced posts. One of the first persons I met was an old priest, with whom I had held several conversations previously, and who came forward to complain to me of the harsh measure which had forced him to become a wanderer. It was the fourth time he had been driven from his house. Once he had seen his home pillaged and ruined, in Candia; a second time in the Peloponnesian war; a third, in Stamboul; and now, a fourth time, he was expelled from his house by the English soldiers. His wife and children had run away previously, he knew not where; and he, with a few servants and relatives, could not obtain leave to remain behind.

"A party of Highlanders were sent from the camp to enforce Lord Raglan's order; and, I must say that they performed their difficult task with a most exemplary patience, and with as much attention and sympathy as was consistent with their sense of duty."

THE CRIMEA AND THE 23RD REGIMENT.—Thirty centuries since the Crimeans was the hunting-ground of the Cimmerians, a people who, on the invasion of their country by the Scythians, fought a desperate battle among themselves on the question of resistance or non-resistance; and then, having very probably become *hors de combat*, abandoned the land to the invaders. This circumstance itself seems sufficient to identify the Cimmerians with the Celts, whose valour was so often and so fatally expended on internal quarrels. This was ever the great error of the Cymry, or Welsh, who thus appear to be one in name and manners with the ancient Cimmerians. The traditions of the Cymry point to the *Gwlad yr Haf* (Summer Land), or the Crimea, as their original home, and that they emigrated under their leader Hu Gadarn, seeking a land where they could dwell in peace. This evidently alludes to the *Gwlad yr Haf* having become the scene of war and bloodshed; and their wanderings are stated to have continued until their arrival in the Island of Britain. After the revolutions of ages, a mighty expedition has sailed from Britain and landed in the Crimea; and in that expedition some of the descendants of the Cimmerians have returned to their *mam-wriad* (mother-land), where many of them, with that "heroic gallantry" which has conquered on numberless fields of fame, have fought and died, and been covered with earth, among the barrows of their "old fathers."—*From Notes and Queries.*

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—In reply to a letter from several merchants of Dundee, requesting information as to the course which will be taken with regard to the importation into the United Kingdom of Russian produce through Prussian ports, Lord Clarendon states that "this important subject is under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that no unnecessary delay will take place in coming to a decision upon it."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

No time is yet definitely fixed for the departure of the Court for Compiegne: the plan for going there is not, however, abandoned, as the persons who had received counter-orders to the invitations formerly issued, have had intimation that the invitations are renewed, though for no stated period. A comedy, moreover, by M. Camille Doucet, which has appeared before, but has been since considerably revised and altered by its author, is ordered not to be represented at the Théâtre Français, until it shall have appeared before the Court at Compiegne. After their *séjour* at this palace, it is the intention of their Majesties to go to Fontainebleau. It is said, however, that, should the season be too far advanced before the arrival of the final intelligence from Sebastopol, for which the Emperor waits to proceed to Compiegne, the visit there may not take place, and the receptions will be held at Fontainebleau instead.

The Duc and Duchesse d'Albe have arrived at Paris, with the intention of passing the winter, or the greater part of it, in France. The Duc accompanied the Emperor to shoot in the forest of St. Germain, on Friday.

The condition of General Thomas, who has been conveyed to Paris, to receive surgical treatment, is far from being so satisfactory as most of the journals have announced. The ball, which remains in the stomach, presses on one of the larger nerves, causes acute and constant suffering, and cannot, from its present position, be extracted: it is hoped, however, by the surgeons in attendance, that it may change its place, so as to enable them to remove it.

Our readers may have seen in some of the French journals notices of the system for the training of horses invented by a Frenchwoman, Madame Isabelle, and practised by her with the utmost success in Russia previous to the commencement of the war. So completely has the efficacy of her method been proved before the jury of a military commission, appointed by the French Government to test it, that the Minister of War has ordered the system to be adopted, and has appointed Madame Isabelle to give lessons in her art to all the Government establishments for the training of horses successively.

M. Victor Hugo is about to publish a new volume of poems entitled "Les Contemplations." The appearance of the book, which is wholly of a literary and intimate character, is looked forward to with much interest.

A report has been published in some of the papers, announcing the approaching marriage of M. Charles Hugo, son of the poet, with Mlle. Grignon, daughter of M. Grignon, actor and *régisseur* of the Théâtre Lyrique. A similarity of names has led to this error; the M. Hugo in question is no relation to the author of "Les Orientales" and "Notre Dame de Paris."

Last week witnessed a slight return of cholera to the metropolis: some very serious, and, we believe, a few fatal cases occurred. The fact has been kept as quiet as possible, and it is to be hoped the extinction of the epidemic will occur before the alarm can spread.

We yesterday obtained the permission (one as yet rarely accorded) of visiting the interior of the new Palais d'Industrie, and found the effect much more imposing than the reports we had heard led us to anticipate. A slight description of the building may not be uninteresting to your readers. In the centre is a transept, supported by iron pillars; this is the whole height of the building, which has a glass roof, shaped like a boat turned upside down. On either side, on the ground floor, are chambers, passages, and staircases, serving for the administration, &c. Above these are extensive galleries, also with glass roofs, somewhat lower than the centre one; they have also, on one side, a row of large windows, looking out on the Champs Elysées; on the other, they look down into the transept. At each end of the edifice a second gallery, running crosswise, completes the extent of the building. The effect of the whole gives at once an idea of space, solidity, and lightness, for which the exterior does not prepare the spectator. We know not what means are to be adopted to ventilate the building; but we cannot but fear that great difficulties will stand in the way, judging by the temperature now produced by the faint beams of a November sun in the yet empty building. This point will, however, we trust, receive due attention.

The engagement which introduces Mlle. Plessy into the troupe of the Théâtre Français, is in the hands of the Minister of State, to receive his sanction. It is said that Mlle. Rachel was decidedly hostile to this engagement; but, whether the report be false, or the pretended opposition impotent, we cannot affirm. We are told that the Opéra Comique is about shortly to produce work in three acts, by Auber; and another in one, by Grisier. The Théâtre Lyrique is preparing "Robin des Bois," for Mme. Déligne-Sauters, whose success in the "Billet de Marguerite" is most unquestionable. M. Drestch, *chef de chant* of the Grand Opéra, is charged with a mission, abroad and in the provinces, to fill up the ranks which different arrangements have of late somewhat thinned. There is a question of engaging Mme. Medori, an Italian singer, who has made a considerable sensation at Brussels; but, until the *affaire* Crivelli is quite terminated, we believe no decided steps will be taken.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The efforts of M. Soulé and his friends to get up a European quarrel, of some kind or other, are not likely to succeed in France. Loud complaints have been made by some of the American residents in Paris on account of the alleged indignity offered to an American Ambassador, by refusing him a passage through France, but the French Government is quite prepared, according to all accounts, to justify its courtesy to the firebrand diplomatist. Meanwhile, as the following article from the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday serves to show, a broad line must be drawn between the people of the United States and the faction of which M. Soulé is so worthy a representative:—

There is no nation which seems better calculated than the United States for living in good intelligence with France. The friendly feeling, so natural between the two countries, showed itself from the very commencement of the American Union. It was then commanded by interests, as it is now commanded by interests and traditions; for the direction which the old French Monarchy had given was followed by succeeding Governments; and if there was any name that could revive these reminiscences in America, it is assuredly that of the Sovereign who now governs France. The first Empire practised towards the United States, with the amplitude of ideas which was peculiar to it, a policy which has always been considered at this side of the Atlantic as one of the essential points of our system of alliance. The principle of appealing to the nation, and of universal voting, which the new dynasty has taken for its starting-point, could only have for consequence to draw closer together the two countries, in spite of the difference of form which exists between the two Governments. If the interests at present at stake in the world be examined closely, everything concurs to demonstrate how much that good understanding was indicated in advance. The principles which the Government of the Emperor defends are such as speak to the mind of a free nation, and greatly excite its sympathy. It is for the political independence of Governments, it is for the liberty of conscience menaced by an audacious aspiration after universal dominion, that France has taken up arms; and whilst she is defending on land, ideas so much in harmony with those which constitute the basis of American civilisation, she has taken care that the principles of maritime liberty, so dear to the great Transatlantic nation, should be from the very outset of hostilities shielded from the vicissitudes to which neutrals were accustomed for a century. These considerations, of the very highest political and moral order, joined to the powerful material interest which unite the two countries, between which such important and extensive commercial transactions are daily going on, should, we repeat it, establish between them a sincere reciprocity of good relations. And, in consequence, it is with a regret mingled with surprise that we have seen a series of facts and incidents taking

place which would seem to present another character. With the exception of Russia, the Government of the Emperor keeps up the best relations with all the Governments of the Old and New World. However, in a foreign court, a difference takes place between a diplomatic agent and a representative of France; and that agent, not content with having originated that difference, altogether of a personal nature, seems to do all he can by his demeanour and his language to transform it into a political conflict. Who is that agent? An American Minister. In the New World the privileges of our consular flag, although founded on a recent treaty, are disregarded. Which is the country where our international right has been thus infringed? A State of the American Union. Our navy is everywhere respected. There is, however, a roadstead in which a handful of anarchist refugees have seized on the occasion of the presence of our sailors to organise with impunity a demagogical masquerade; and that roadstead is that of an American town. Facts of this nature, if multiplied, would accord but little with the traditions of friendship and the community of principles and interests which exists between the two nations, and which seem to force themselves as a duty on the two Governments. But it is evidently impossible to see in these incidents anything else than the work of some mischief-makers, whose acts are in disaccord with the intentions of the American Cabinet and nation. Whilst deplored them, we feel full confidence that they will remain in the state of pure individual acts, and we know in advance that the Union, always animated towards France with a sympathy which is reciprocal, and which will soon be of a century's duration on both sides, declines the responsibility of incidents with it has remained altogether unconnected.

THE CRISIS IN DENMARK.

The excitement caused by the ill-advised measures of the Danish Government still continues. A grand banquet was given to the Danish Parliament (both the Upper and the Lower House), by the citizens of Copenhagen, on the 24th ult. About 300 persons sat down to dinner, the largest number the hall could possibly hold. The band played the famous battle song, "The Brave Militia-man," as the company entered the room, and kept up national airs at intervals during the rest of the evening. The chair was taken by M. Lind, the great dyer, a Captain in the Copenhagen National Guard, and he was supported by a powerful phalanx of the bankers, merchants, and tradesmen of the capital. The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Denmark. The toast for "the Parliament of the Danish kingdom" was repeated two or three times, with three times three each time.

In the following singular proclamation, which was issued two days after the dissolution of the Chamber, the King of Denmark endeavours to justify the course he has taken, and to intimidate those of his subjects whom he has any power to harass or injure, should they vote contrary to his wishes:—

We, Frederick VII., make known, &c.:—Inasmuch as we have under this date found ourselves induced to dissolve the Volksthing of the Diet, and under the same date have commanded fresh elections for the members of such Volksthing, our paternal feelings constrain us to direct, on account of these elections, a few serious words to all our dear and trusty subjects in our kingdom of Denmark respecting the present position of the country relative to its internal state.

It is our design to leave no lawful means untried in order to effect, after the manner laid down in the 100th paragraph of the fundamental law, an agreement with the Danish Diet concerning the requisite limitations to the Danish charter, in order that we may at length be enabled to regulate the Constitution in its entire bearing on all parts of our monarchy. Such agreement and consent have not been obtained in the previous session of the Diet; on the contrary, the Diet has manifested at its close the greatest disinclination towards the men upon whom we have under most trying events bestowed our confidence. Although we repeatedly displayed this trust of ours, and although it pertains to us alone, by virtue of paragraph 19 in the charter, to select your Ministers. Notwithstanding this, the opposition was systematically carried on by the late Volksthing, until at last it was impelled to such a manifestation, that we found ourselves obliged to dissolve it. Nevertheless we have not yet renounced the hope of effecting an agreement, as defined above, with the Diet; for we know that the bulk of our people is removed from that political agitation which has been made against our endeavour to regulate the constitution of our Monarchy. We depend on the confidence reposed in us by the vast majority of our subjects, that they believe these our efforts to be soundly and maturely weighed, as necessary and serviceable for the internal and external relations of our Monarchy, to be the result of the peculiar relations existing between its various component parts. We feel convinced that our people at large will consider our decree of July 26, diminishing the popular representation, called to discuss national affairs, to be in nowise founded on any aversion of ours to such co-operation; for never have we exhibited such a feeling towards our people, but to have been occasioned solely by a state of things that we can best pass in review from our position, and which we can alone expect to control in due course of time.

We now address an urgent summons to all our dear and trusty subjects in Denmark, that in the approaching elections to the Volksthing they will guard well against pernicious influences exercised by the most shameful perversion of the liberty of the press and the right of meeting, both of which were granted by ourself. We believe, from the good sense, the loyalty and affection to King and country that have ever distinguished the Danish people from the remotest ages, that we have not addressed ourselves in vain to this our people; but that they will send to our next Volksthing men who will go hand in hand with our Government, and who will vote in favour of the propositions for regulating the most important social affairs of the monarchy, which have now so long been a subject of dispute.

Having observed with displeasure that several of our spiritual and secular officials have not adequately performed of late what their duty enjoined, we seriously warn them all—more especially our spiritual officials, with whose sublime calling such lukewarmness must appear irreconcileable—respecting their line of conduct for the future; and we enjoin all whose position so entitles them to support the views of our Government to the utmost of their several abilities. Whereto all, &c.

AMERICA.

The Canada steamship, which left New York on the 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. The State elections were engaging but little attention. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, the Anti-Negro-skaita and Anti-Administration party have been overwhelmingly victorious. South Carolina, Florida, and California hold true to the Democracy; and in Connecticut there is a symptom of vitality in the Democratic ranks. Nothing more had been heard of the *Arctic*, beyond the safety of Captain Luce and others. Several of the people saved had arrived at New York from Boston.

The steamship *Benjamin Franklin*, and barque *Catherine Augusta*, had arrived at St. Thomas's, where their appearance created much alarm, and the authorities would not allow them to anchor until assured that the barque required repair. The destination of the vessels was still unknown.

A filibustering party at Louisville, numbering 15,000 persons, had been disbanded from lack of means.

THE PRINCE'S CARRIAGE.—When Prince Menschikoff's carriage was captured at Alma, a Russian General was riding in it. Seeing the French soldiers approaching, he fired a pistol at the distance of fifty paces, and killed a Zouave. The French then fired a volley, and the General received a ball which went in at one cheek and out at the other without killing him. I do not know what truth there may be in this story, but I am sure I have seen it asserted in some London correspondence that the carriage was taken by the English. The unfortunate equipage is now publicly exhibited as a trophy at Constantinople; the very same coach in which Menschikoff rode haughtily about the streets of that capital when he delivered himself to the Turkish Government of the insolent message from his master which provoked the war.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN GAZETTE.—better known as the *Kreuz Zeitung*—has received a formal warning to abstain from its odious attacks on the "French Government" and the "political measures of other Governments." In case it should sin again in this respect, and thus "jeopardize the position of the State vis-à-vis other Powers with whom it is at peace," the printer and publisher are threatened with a withdrawal of their license; and as an ulterior measure, the closing of the presses and the office of publication, is held out in perspective. Short of resorting to the actual practical measures here mentioned, this is the sharpest practice that can be adopted in Berlin as a preliminary measure; the printers and publishers of all other Prussian journals have been orally requested to observe a temperate tone of language with reference to all foreign Powers. The Prussian Minister of the Interior has also issued a circular to the local authorities in the provinces, enforcing a similar course.

BURNING OF A STEAMER.—(From a Correspondent.)—The fine steamer *Collins*, when passing along the wharfs of the town of Amherstburg, at eleven o'clock p.m., on Oct. 8th, was discovered to be on fire; and alarm had scarcely been given, when the whole ship, from the signal-mast in the bow to the flag-staff in the stern, burst into a mass of vivid flames. The vessel was rendered almost immediately quite unmanageable by the destruction of the wheel, and the signal-ropes that communicated with the engine-room. The ill-fated ship then floated for a time within a few yards of the Canada shore. As the burning vessel appeared to be on the point of drifting into the deep water at the head of Lake Erie, a few chance (?) strokes of the paddles sent her on ground. Many of the passengers and crew were then saved—some on life-preservers, some by swimming, and others by being picked up by boats; but, we regret to add, that a very considerable number were drowned or met with a still more awful death.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE MEETING IN THE CITY.

On Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, a public meeting of bankers and merchants of the city of London was held at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of concerting measures for adding to this fund. The Lord Mayor presided; and was supported by Lord John Russell, M.P.; Baron Goldsmid; Mr. M. T. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Mr. T. Hankey, M.P.; Mr. Gregson, M.P.; Alderman Wire; Alderman Farebrother; Alderman Salomons; Alderman Moon (the Lord Mayor elect); Alderman and Sheriff Muggeridge; Alderman Sir George Carroll; Alderman Finniss; Mr. J. G. Hubbard (the Governor of the Bank), and other gentlemen of distinction in the City. The Lord Mayor having briefly introduced the business of the day, Lord John Russell, who was enthusiastically cheered, rose to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—

That this meeting regards, with the highest admiration and gratitude, the gallant conduct of their countrymen who have been engaged in the recent naval and military operations in the east of Europe.

The noble Lord spoke as follows:—

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I am sure it will not be necessary for me to use many words to persuade you to adopt the resolution that I shall have to propose. We are engaged in a just and necessary war in defence of an ally, for no immediate object of our own, but in order to defend and maintain that ally, and to support the independence of Europe. Upon that point I need not, I shall not, attempt to use any proof. When, as a candidate for this city I had to speak to the electors of London, I addressed myself at some length to that subject. I had afterwards occasion to speak in Parliament upon the same topic, and Parliament and the electors of the United Kingdom had generally and almost unanimously assented to the justice and the necessity of that war. But, gentlemen, even if the war were altogether an error, we should not be the less inclined to support those brave men who, at the call of their country, at the desire of their Queen, had gone forth to the East, to distant climates, to brave every privation, to submit to every disease, to encounter every enemy that might be found. This is not a question depending upon the general policy of the war; it is a question that depends upon the judgment which you are about to pass upon your own countrymen in arms. And upon this topic I think that, whatever may be said with respect to the war—upon which the people are nearly unanimous—upon this subject public opinion will be quite unanimous, that never did Englishmen more distinguish themselves—never did they show greater patience under privation—never did they show greater valour in the field, than they have done in the course of the present war (Cheers). We have seen how, on the heights of Alma, they met and overthrew the enemy to whom they were opposed. We know that every obstacle was opposed to their success—we know that all the machinery of war, the dread engines that are employed in martial enterprise, had been collected to stop their progress—that the bravery of the English infantry overcame these obstacles, and that they became victorious at Alma. This shows, notwithstanding the many years of peace to which the Lord Mayor had alluded, that the character of our countrymen has not degenerated, and that our soldiers have not become enervated by that long period of tranquillity (Cheers). It shows, likewise, that discipline has not been relaxed, for however brave these men might be, there are no men, however brave, who would have attempted such an enterprise, and have encountered such an enemy, unless bound together by discipline, and could have had full confidence in one another. There is one change, perhaps, with regard to British soldiers from the times of the former war, but it is a change which can only give us satisfaction. The letters which have been published from officers and private soldiers, during the last few weeks, have shown that our private soldiers can express themselves with an intelligence and a propriety which, while it marks their good feeling, at the same time shows how much progress has been made in their education since the former war. And the whole result is that, while this progress has been made under the auspices and with the encouragement of those who have had the administration of the Army, there has been nothing lost of that energy, and that nerve, which distinguished British soldiers in former times (Cheers). Well, gentlemen, I think, therefore, that we have an earnest that, whatever course is to be undertaken—and at this moment the great enterprise is keeping the whole country in anxiety—that, whatever course is to be undertaken, you may rely upon the valour both of your armies and your fleets in order to accomplish all that human skill and human valour can accomplish (Loud cheers).

The Lord Mayor has just been delivering a lecture on English historians dead in the flesh. He has been characterising David Hume, and condemning his History of England. We are in want, he tells us, of a good history of England. No doubt of it; but by whom is it to be written? His Lordship laughs most unnecessarily at the great Lord Chatham's recommendation of May's History of the Long Parliament as an example to the study of his nephew. But May's History is a noble specimen of impartiality. He was Secretary to the Long Parliament (filling a more important office than Milton ever held); and yet he writes of his own times like a Judge of the Land, uninfluenced by the scenes he has shared in—weighing everything impartially, like Mansfield, or like Hale, as if (as he was) anxious only for truth, and not for individuals. Lord J. Russell should not, therefore, have sought to lessen May's claim to admiration, if for this rare merit only. In a lecture or speech like that delivered at Bristol—his Lordship should have imitated May—we feared at every turn that he was likely to run into a wild admiration of Mr. Macaulay. But we were deceived.

It would have been becoming and in place, in a great statesman like

TOWN AND TABLE-TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The statue of the last of the Laureates has been admitted into Westminster Abbey, but not into Poet's Corner. Mr. Wordsworth is further away from the altar than Ben Jonson himself. [We can understand why Congreve's monument was not placed near Chaucer and Spenser—his famous answer to Voltaire that he wished to be visited as a gentleman, not as a poet, containing a clue to its position in the building; but why Wordsworth's statue should be placed in a sort of Bedlam-cell, at the extreme west end of an Abbey—dedicated as it were to Kings and poets—we are at a loss to determine. Chaucer and Spenser were compelled to be content with commoner monuments than portrait-statues. Chaucer has a tomb—Spencer has a tablet. It was long before statues were admitted. Cowley has an urn; Dryden, Prior, and Rowe have busts. Shakespeare was the first poet who was admitted into Westminster Abbey at full length, but this was a century and more after his death. Gay and Goldsmith were obliged to be content with medallions. A kind of alto-relief statue was then erected to the author of "The Seasons;" and within the present century, and nearly a century after his death, Addison was allowed a statue. But Wordsworth's predecessor in the laurel has only a bust, while Wordsworth has a marble statue. There he is in the noble old Abbey, seated thoughtfully by the side of Crags, to whom Addison, on his death-bed, dedicated the whole of his writings, and whose early loss to the Senate and to letters was bewailed by Pope in a noble epitaph. But Craggs' monument has been a violent removal to its present site, and is nearly as much out of place as its companion statue of Wordsworth by Mr. Thrupp.

Did the Dean and Chapter, it is asked, diminish their fees for the indifferent site allotted to the statue of the great poet of the English lakes, or were the fees paid in full? It is well known that the Dean and Chapter would not have Byron's statue on any terms; and that they equally refuse to have Campbell's statue on any other terms than their own, and those high enough. They surely should charge a lesser sum for a site like that to which Wordsworth has been condemned, than the sum they have been accustomed to ask for places of honour in transepts and in chapels. What does Mr. Thrupp say to the site? This we know, that on Thursday last (a very fine day for an English autumn) we were unable to see the statue with anything like the advantage of light and nearness which we have no doubt, for the artist's sake, it deserves to be seen in, as we are certain it deserves for the sake of the great poet it is meant to commemorate. When on his death-bed, Sir Godfrey Kneller was asked if he would be buried in Westminster Abbey, he replied (not caring for the modern fear of fees—he was a very rich man), "No, no; they do bury fools there!" Sir Godfrey's remark was far from being devoid of truth. Had he lived to our time, and been asked if he would have a monument in the Abbey, his answer would doubtless have been, "No, no! they do make fools of monuments there!" And certainly in his own case and in Wordsworth's, they have made in the Abbey sad fools of their monuments by the absurd sites to which they have transplanted one, and condemned the other from the moment of its arrival.

Lord John Russell has just been delivering a lecture on English historians dead in the flesh. He has been characterising David Hume, and condemning his History of England. We are in want, he tells us, of a good history of England. No doubt of it; but by whom is it to be written? His Lordship laughs most unnecessarily at the great Lord Chatham's recommendation of May's History of the Long Parliament as an example to the study of his nephew. But May's History is a noble specimen of impartiality. He was Secretary to the Long Parliament (filling a more important office than Milton ever held); and yet he writes of his own times like a Judge of the Land, uninfluenced by the scenes he has shared in—weighing everything impartially, like Mansfield, or like Hale, as if (as he was) anxious only for truth, and not for individuals. Lord J. Russell should not, therefore, have sought to lessen May's claim to admiration, if for this rare merit only. In a lecture or speech like that delivered at Bristol—his Lordship should have imitated May—we feared at every turn that he was likely to run into a wild admiration of Mr. Macaulay. But we were deceived.

It would have been becoming and in place, in a great statesman like Lord John Russell, to have told his auditors in what way this country could best supply the deficiency he lamented. If we are in want of a History of England (as we most assuredly are), why should we not have it? The supply of everything in this country—to speak for a moment in Manchester language—should be equal to the demand. Why then are we in want of a good history? Simply for this reason—that people with means have not either the skill or the inclination requisite for such a work—and that people with the skill have unfortunately not the means. How few have Gibbon's means—Gibbon's inclination—and, above all, Gibbon's inimitable skill. Yet how much high talent, joined with research and capability of weighing evidence, and an art in giving results, may be seen from day to day and from week to week in what is called the newspaper press of this country. We would not recommend the mere needy author for employment by the State on the History of England, but we would wish to see successful authors of name, who have made particular portions of English history their peculiar study, employed by the State, in writing those portions of history they know the best, at something more than a publisher's price.

We are decorating the walls of our Houses of Parliament with scenes from English history and English poetry. We are crowding our cathedrals and squares with marble and bronze statues of our great men, and yet we have no history of England; and what is almost as bad no Biographia Britannica. It is wisdom in a State not to suffer the arts of war to lessen the arts of peace. A really great Minister has always a prophetic eye of taste; he sees beyond the exigencies of his own administration.

Lord John Russell, in his address to the Literary and Scientific Institution at Bedford, quoted Mr. Macaulay's famous vision of a New Zealander standing on the broken arch of London-bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's; and asked what necessity there was for making such a prophecy? We are not going to defend Mr. Macaulay, who is quite able to defend himself, and could, doubtless, if so inclined, read the world a new and valuable lecture on the same subject. But the thought has suggested itself to other minds, as well as to that of Mr. Macaulay, as will be seen from the following beautiful lines of Kirke White, which were possibly in the great historian's remembrance when he wrote:—

Where now is Britain? Where her laurel'd names,
Her palaces, and empires? Dashed in the dust.
Some second Vandal hath reduced her pride;
And, with one big recoil, hath thrown her back
To primitive barbarity. Again
Through her depopulated vales the scream
Of bloody superstition hollow rings;
And the scared native to the tempest howls
The yell of depreciation. O'er her marts—
Her crowded ports—broods silence; and the cry
Of the low curlew, and the pensive dash
Of distant billows, breaks alone the void.
E'en as the savage sits upon the stone
That marks where stood her capitols, and hears
The bitter booming in the weeds, he shrinks
From the dismaying solitude. Her bards
Sing in a language that hath perished;
And their wild harps, suspended o'er their graves,
Sing to the desert wind a dying strain.

We chronicled in our columns of last week a curious discovery that had just been made respecting the poet Cowley. We have now to record one of still greater importance about one whose career is familiar, we

suspect, to many who know but little of the great poet. We allude to David Garrick. Of Garrick's early history very little was known till the recent publication of the second edition of Mr. Forster's "Life of Goldsmith." In that delightful biography Mr. Forster has supplied us with a chapter on the early life of Garrick, derived from manuscript materials, placed in his possession by Mr. Colburn, the publisher. But one fact about the great actor has escaped even Mr. Forster. Garrick, it is well known, was the younger son of a captain in the army, who designed him for the bar; he studied with Samuel Johnson, was entered at the Inner Temple, led a wild life, and lost his father and mother before he had completed his twenty-first year. But what thought Captain Peter Garrick, the father, of his wild son, David? No one has told us—and this is our discovery. The father had money to leave. He had been stationed at Gibraltar; and, arriving in England, towards the end of the year 1736, made his will in London on the following New-year's-day, and died within three months. We have said that he had money—his wife was his executrix. To his son Peter, he leaves £500; to his daughters, Magdalene and Jane, £500 each; to his son William, £400; to his son George, £300; to his daughter Merrial, £300; and, to his son David, what?—"Item, to my son David, one shilling." The future actor—whose death was to "eclipse the gaiety of nations, and diminish the public stock of harmless pleasure," was cut off by his father with a shilling. No wonder David was fond, through life, of shillings—when he commenced life at twenty-two with a single shilling. Who does not wish that the father could have foreseen the greatness of his son David?

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE WATER-GATE OF YORK-HOUSE.

ALMOST the only remaining relic of the pageantry of the Thames in times when it was anything but "the silent highway," is to be seen at the south end of Buckingham-street; although, from the neglected state of this beautiful work of architectural sculpture, it is not unreasonable to expect it will soon become a mere shell, or ruin.

York House, after being tenanted by Sir Nicholas Bacon, whose illustrious son, the great Lord Bacon, was born here, was lent to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who, in 1624, obtained the estate by grant from James I. The mansion was then taken down, and a temporary house built for state receptions; and nearly in the middle of a long embattled wall, fronting the Thames, the Duke caused to be erected, in 1626, this rustic Water-gate. The estate was sold in 1672, when the house was taken down, and upon the grounds and gardens were erected several houses named from the last possessor of the property, George-street (now York-buildings), Villiers-street, Duke-street, Of Alley, Buckingham-street.

The Water-gate alone remained: it is of Portland stone: in the front, facing Buckingham-street, are three arches flanked with pilasters, supporting an entablature and four balls; above the keystones of the arches are shields, those at the sides sculptured with anchors, and that in the centre with the arms of Villiers impaling those of the family of Manners. Upon the frieze is the Villiers' motto—*FIDEI COTICULA CRUX* (The cross is the touchstone of faith). The river front, which is engraved upon the next page, has a large archway, opening upon steps to the water; on each side is an aperture, divided by a small column, and partly closed by balustrades. Four rusticated columns support an entablature, ornamented with scallop-shells, and crowned with an arched pediment, and two couchant lions holding shields, on which are sculptured anchors. In the pediment, within a scroll, are the arms of Villiers; at the sides are festoons. This gate has been ascribed to Inigo Jones; but in the library of the Soane Museum, in "An Account-book of Works done by Nicholas Stone, sen., Master-mason to King James I. and King Charles," the ninth article in the list is the "Water-gate at Yorke-house hee designed and built, and ye right-hand Lion hee did facing ye Thames. Mr. Kearne, a Jarman, his brother by marrying his sister, did ye Shee Lion." This statement originated in a correspondence, which recently appeared in the *Builder*, upon the present neglected state of the gate. Nevertheless, the design is in the richest manner of Inigo Jones; and we are not aware of any record proving Nicholas Stone to have been more than a mason; and, in this instance, he may have executed the masonry of the gate. It is approached by an inclosed terrace-walk, planted with lime-trees; and the inhabitants formerly possessed keys to the gates. The stonework of the gate was repaired, the ironwork renewed, and the gate roofed, in 1823, at a cost of £300, defrayed by a rate upon the tenants of the York-buildings estate; and we regret that the present necessary repairs cannot be executed by the same means as hitherto. We understand that these circumstances have been represented to the First Commissioner of Parks, Palaces, and Public Buildings; and we trust that so interesting a memorial of old London as the Water-gate of York-house will not be left to decay.

THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

OUR readers will still have fresh in their memory the solemn interment of the great warrior, who was, after forty years' peace, conveyed with so much honour and respect to the masterpiece of Wren's works. At the time of the Duke's funeral much difference of opinion existed as to the part of the Crypt in which his remains should be placed. The tomb of Nelson already occupied the portion of the vault immediately below the centre of the dome of the Cathedral. Many considered that to place the Duke on either side of Nelson would, as the merits were equal, not be treating the soldier with sufficient distinction. Some proposed that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson should be placed side by side, in an enlarged tomb—this intention, however, could not have been carried out without disturbing the grave in which Nelson's brother and his family are buried; others urged the great respect shown in this country to vested rights, and said that with all their admiration of the Duke, it would be an act of injustice to disturb the ashes of the Admiral (we have a tradition how Shakespeare felt on this particular subject). Not, however, to enter further into this difference of opinion, we will mention that at the time of the funeral the coffin was lowered from the midst of the throng of the great and noble of the land to the flat top of the sarcophagus which covers Nelson (the coronet and cushion of the Viscount having been previously removed); here the highly-enriched coffin of the Duke remained until within the last few weeks, covered by a wooden casing, which hid both the tomb of Nelson and the remains of the Duke. The coffin has now been moved down an inclined plane from the centre of the Cathedral to the position shown in the Engraving, which is in the middle of a square chamber about 40 feet to the east; in this compartment of the Crypt no interment had previously taken place. The resting-place of the Duke will thus form a centre round which other soldiers may be most honourably placed.

The tomb, which has been designed by Mr. Penrose, will be executed in black marble and red polished granite. The coffin rests in the centre of the stone, about three feet from the ground. The general effect is very good, the massive forms of the memorial harmonising well with the deep gloom and solid properties of the crypt, which is a place well worthy of a visit. The extent seems wondrous; in parts the darkness is seemingly deepened by the gas-lights, which dimly illuminate up the tombs of the warriors.

The Engraved Plan shows the interments which have taken place in the central part. On the tomb of Nelson there is only inscribed "Horatio Viscount Nelson"; on that of his brother is placed the following inscription which notes the titles he obtained through his distinguished relative:—

To the Memory of the Right Honourable and Rev. WILLIAM NELSON, D.D., Baron Nelson of the Nile, Viscount Nelson and Earl Nelson of Trafalgar, and Duke of Bronte in Sicily, who died on the 28th February, 1855, in the 75th year of his age; and lies buried here in the same vault with his wife, SARAH, Countess of NELSON; near the remains of his only son, Viscount TRAFALGAR; and of his illustrious brother, HORATIO, Viscount NELSON.

On Lord Collingwood's tomb is—

CUTHBERT, Lord COLLINGWOOD, died 7th March, 1810.

And on that of the Earl of Northesk, a brief inscription on a brass plate. In the south aisle of the Crypt, not far from the eastern end—where,

IRON BARRACKS FOR THE FRENCH CAMP.—The iron barracks ordered in London for the four camps at Boulogne, have arrived in France. They are each 35 metres long, and 11 metres wide, and are composed of five or six hundred plates of cast or sheet iron, and of wood.

The supports are in iron; the roof is formed of grooved pieces of the same metal, numbered, and joined together by screws, with wooden window-frames. There is a stove attached to each; the cast-iron is galvanised, to protect it from rust. Each barrack will cost about £300. It is said that eight or ten altogether have been ordered for the four camps at Boulogne. Those destined for the camp of Helfaut will be sent to Calais, and conveyed thence by rail to St. Omer. The cost of these barracks is to be defrayed out of the Emperor's civil list.



TOMB OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

at certain periods of the day, the sunlight glimmers beautifully—lie the ashes of Sir Christopher Wren, and several of the great English painters. These interesting graves are placed in the following order:—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sir Thomas Lawrence. | George French. |
| Sir Christopher Wren. | Benjamin West. |
| Sir Christopher Wren's son, daughter, and other members of his family. | Turner, the landscape painter. |
| | Barry. |
| | Sir Joshua Reynolds. |
| | John Opie. |

The graves of the painters are covered by flat incised stones. That of old Turner, the greatest landscape-painter this or perhaps any other country ever produced, who left behind him such ample means, still remains uninscribed. Surely the small sum necessary for this purpose could be spared from the fangs of the Court of Chancery! Sir Christopher Wren, his son, &c., lie under plain table tombs, on which are the simple records of the dates of their births and deaths. At the head of the architect's tomb, placed on the wall, is a square marble tablet, with the inscription.

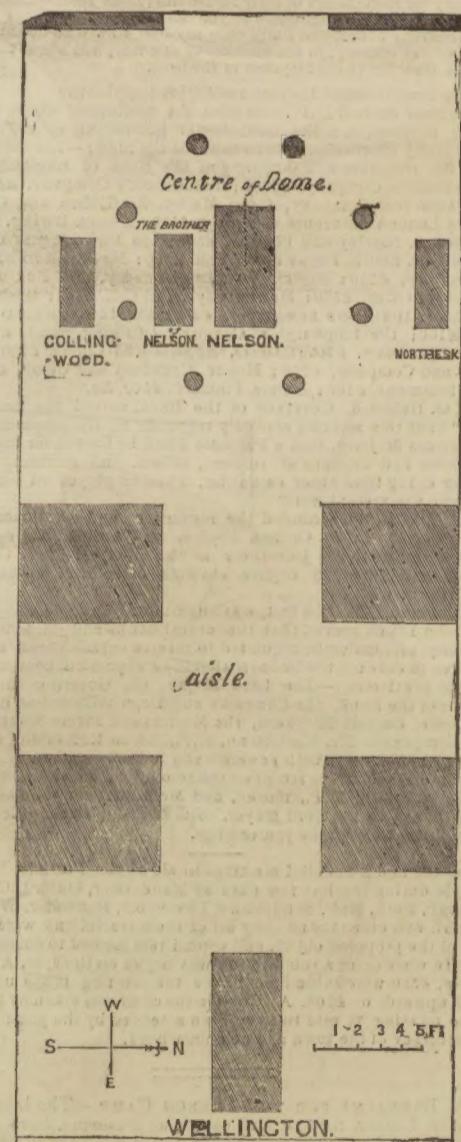
Wren's daughter, who was distinguished both as an architect and musician, has a picturesque monument in this place. It is curious to note the great age which those members of the Wren family, who are

here buried, have reached (upwards of ninety years each): a lady, the last of that family, was brought here not long since, died at the age of ninety-three. Here are also collected the fragments of the old church, which remain from the great fire. Myne the architect Dennis the engineer, and some others of note, lie near.

The long perspective of the Crypt, seen from the painters' graves, has



THE WATER GATE OF YORK HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, STRAND.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



GROUND PLAN, SHOWING THE POSITION OF WELLINGTON'S TOMB, IN THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

a fine effect; and few, we think, could stand here in this quiet spot in the midst of a great city, and so close to the dust of those who in their lifetime were so distinguished in the arts of peace and war, without experiencing feelings which are difficult to express.

THE FRANKLIN RELICS.



FRANKLIN'S GUELPHIC BADGE.

We this week engrave the Relics of the Franklin Expedition, which have just been brought to this country by Dr. Rae, and were described in our Journal of last week. To these we have added an Illustration of kindred interest—a medallion Portrait of the lamented Sir John Franklin,

MEDALLION PORTRAIT OF SIR J. FRANKLIN, BY DAVID.

executed in bronze by M. David. His Portrait is flanked with an Engraving (actual size) of the Badge of the Knight's Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, worn by Franklin

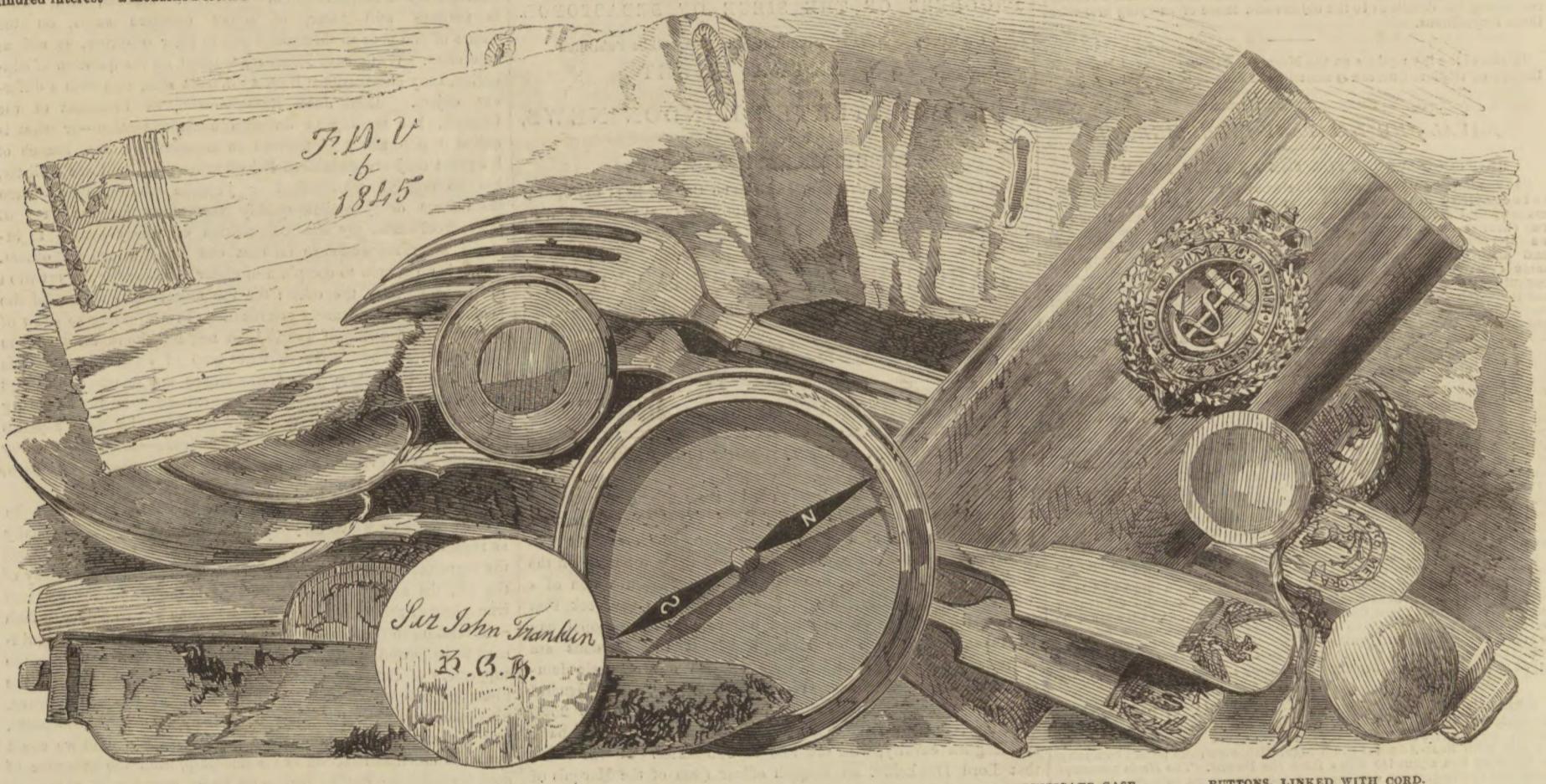
We should add that the several Relics have been carefully drawn from

the originals, by permission of the First Lord of the Admiralty. They have been grouped within a glazed case, and will be treasured at the Admiralty office, as memorials of the ill-fated Expedition.

The remaining articles are specified beneath the Illustrations. The



FRANKLIN'S GUELPHIC BADGE.



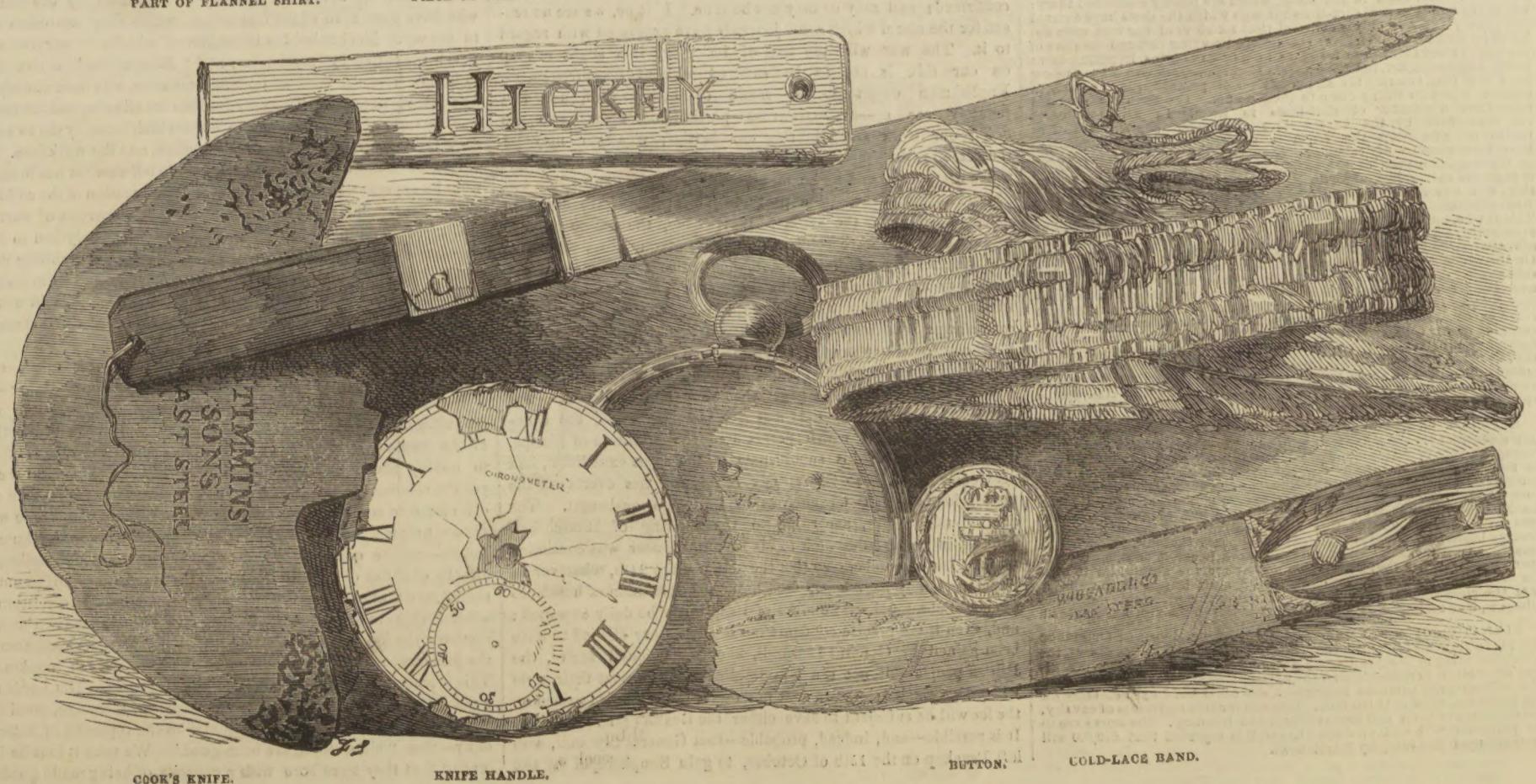
PART OF FLANNEL SHIRT.

PIECE OF PLATE.

PART OF COMPASS.

CERTIFICATE CASE.

BUTTONS, LINKED WITH CORD.



COOK'S KNIFE.

KNIFE HANDLE.

BUTTON.

GOLD-LACE BAND.

or better than they might otherwise be—if proper care were bestowed upon them in their tenderest years. "Now, therefore, the first thing you would naturally infer from this is (continued his Lordship) that it is the duty of all parents to see that their children are well and properly educated—that they are early instructed, not merely in what is called book-learning—in reading and writing, and things of that kind; but that they are instructed in the precepts of right and wrong, that they are taught the principles of their religion, and their duties towards God and man. Now, the way in which that can be done is by the father and mother building up their course upon that which is the foundation of all goodness in social life—I mean a happy home." All this is admirable; but what of the children who have no happy home, or no home at all?—children that are, unfortunately, to be counted, in our religious and God-fearing country, by thousands and tens of thousands, if not by the million? Nothing is promised for them by either Minister; though Lord Palmerston, as Home Secretary, has abundant reason for knowing how troublesome and how expensive they are when they grow up to be criminals. Let us hope that Lord John Russell has better means of knowing what is done, or about to be done, on this subject, than can be possessed by the public; and that he had good reason for the hopeful picture of the present and future progress of education which he drew to his sympathising audience at the Bristol Athenaeum. Adults can take care of themselves in this free country. All the favour they can ask of Ministers and Statesmen is to be let alone, to read their newspapers, as Lord John Russell recommends them to do, and to improve themselves in their own way in such arts and sciences as they may deem useful or ornamental. But the education of the neglected children of the poor is a more pressing matter. Without the aid or authority of the State, they are left to perish. Lord John Russell thinks this aid will not be withheld. "This country," he says, "having resolved in its various branches and in various manners that the people should be educated, that task will be adequately performed; and we shall in a few years, I trust, be able to do it so effectually that the few remaining defects will have been amended, and the remaining deficiencies will have been supplied." We trust his Lordship will prove a true prophet.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have continued to dispense their usual hospitalities during the week just closed. On Saturday last his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Castle on a visit. Her Majesty visited the Duchess of Kent in the morning, and Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting

On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince, with the four elder Royal children, and Prince Nicholas of Nassau, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine Service in the private Chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. Her Majesty having expressed a wish to hear the band of the Imperial Regiment of Guides, now in London, it arrived at Windsor at one o'clock on Sunday, and played before the Queen and Prince, and the whole of the Royal family, on the East Terrace. M. de la Verdière, Captain d'Etat Major, and Baron Vidi, who arrived with the band, had the honour of dining with her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, walked in the Home-park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Nicholas of Nassau, went out shooting, attended by Lord De Tabley, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty during the forenoon. His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, took leave of the Queen, and left the Castle to day. The Earl of Aberdeen also left Windsor, by an early train, for London.

On Tuesday the Belgian Minister, the Austrian Minister, and Countess Colloredo, Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and Mrs. Herbert, arrived on a visit, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Queen and Prince drove out in an open carriage during the afternoon, attended by the Equerries in Waiting.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince walked in the Home-park. The whole of the visiting company left the Castle to-day.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting. Major-General Buckley has succeeded Lord A. Paget as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, and Captain du Plat has relieved Colonel F. H. Seymour, the Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

THE MAHARAJAH NURRUNDER SING.—The Sirdar Goolab Khan Bahadoor, and Hakeem Abdool Nubee Khan Bahadoor, Aides-de-Camp of the Maharajah Nurrunder Sing, Mahinder Bahadoor, of Puttalal, in the north-western provinces of India, attended by their interpreter, Allee Moodee Ahamad, paid a visit of ceremony, on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. C. R. Thompson, to the chairman of the East India Company, at the India-house. The Sirdar and Hakeem arrived by the last steamer from India, attended by a small native retinue, to make preparations for the arrival, on an early visit to the British Court, of their Prince, the Maharajah, who has already arrived at Calcutta, which he is expected to leave for London by the steamer of December.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived at Montague House, White-hall gardens, from Dalkeith Palace. The Duchess continues in a delicate state of health; and the youthful Ladies Victoria and Margaret Montagu Scott, have also arrived in town from Walmer Castle.

Lord Brougham arrived last week at Cannes. Lady Mallet is staying, on a visit, with Lady Brougham, in Grafton-street.

Lady Ribblesdale gave birth to a son and heir on Monday last.

Lady Alfred Paget and her infant daughter are progressing favourably.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Hon. and Rev. D. L. Astley to Foulsham, Norfolk; Rev. B. C. Browne to St. John's, Gloucester; Rev. E. N. Rolfe to Burnham Sutton v. Overy Vicarage, diocese of Norwich; Rev. W. H. Twyn to Grosmont, diocese of Llandaff. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Rowland to Fishguard, diocese of St. David's; Rev. T. J. Monson to Kirby Fleetham, diocese of Ripon; Rev. J. B. Price to Kyle and Kenfig, diocese of Llandaff. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Lowth to St. Mary, Bankses Island; Rev. S. Ram to Christ Church, Stratford Marsh, Essex.

An official communication has been received by the Registrar of Queen's College, Belfast, to the effect that students of the Queen's Colleges, who have taken the degree of A.B. at the Queen's University in Ireland, will be admitted as candidates for orders in the Church of England and Ireland, after an attendance of one year at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, which is under the direction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE LEEDS CIVIC BANQUET.—On Friday week a great banquet took place in Leeds, the special object being to repay the hospitality of the Lord Mayor of London to the Corporation of Leeds, in May last. The company included the Earl of Harewood, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir James Duke, M.P., the Lord Mayor of York, the Mayors of the West Riding boroughs, the Mayor, magistracy, and Corporation of Leeds, and the principal inhabitants of the borough.

THE Lord Mayor of London was present, on Tuesday evening last, at a complimentary banquet given to the Mayor of Bradford (Yorkshire), by the members of the Corporation of that town. The company also included the Lord Mayor of York and the chief magistrates of the neighbouring towns.

BARRY'S PICTURES AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. Arthur W. Hawkes gave, at the Parochial Library and Museum, Great Yarmouth, an interesting lecture upon Barry's celebrated Paintings in the great room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi; and in the previous week the lecture was given at the Mermaid Assembly Rooms, Hackney. Upon both occasions the audience was delighted with the lecturer's description of these grand works of art; and they afterwards inspected Barry's fine engravings of the pictures.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON.



Her Ladyship died on the 22nd ult., at Brighton, of an attack of fever. Of humble origin, Lady Stamford adorned the elevated position to which her marriage raised her, by her charities, and her benevolent consideration of the poor. Her loss will be severely felt by the aged and necessitous on the extensive estates of her husband.

Her marriage to the present Earl of Stamford and War-

ington was solemnized at the Old Church, Brighton, on the 23rd December, 1848. There was no issue of it.

WILLIAM FREDERICK, VISCOUNT CHEWTON.



was born 29th June, 1816, and married 2nd July, 1850, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Captain Bastard, R.N., of Sharpham, Devon, by whom he leaves issue.

Lord Chewton was a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

CAPTAIN HYLTON JOLLIFFE, OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

CAPTAIN HYLTON JOLLIFFE, died on the 4th ult., on the heights before Sebastopol. The lamented officer was born 10th July, 1826, the eldest son of the present Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe, Bart., of Merstham, Surrey (heir and representative of the Barons Hylton, of Hylton Castle, co. Durham), by Eleanor, his wife, second daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget. Captain Jolliffe was thus nephew of the late Marquis of Anglesey. He married, 1st July, 1848, Leila, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas J. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart., and leaves a daughter, Eleanor Agnes.

REAR-ADmirAL JOHN LEITH.

THE death of this gallant officer took place at Blackford, Aberdeen-shire, on the 25th October. Admiral Leith was the second son of the late General Leith Hay, of Rannoch; he entered the Navy early in life, and passed through the several ranks of his profession with distinction. At different periods, he commanded the *Isis*, *Rattlesnake*, and *Seringapatam* frigates, and for several years was senior officer in the West Indies. Admiral Leith married the daughter of Alexander Forbes, Esq., of Blackford, by whom he has left two sons and two daughters.

HENRY STUART, ESQ., M.P.

THE death of this gentleman occurred most suddenly on the 25th ult. He was born in 1804, the second son of the Hon. William Stuart, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, by Sophia Margaret Juliana, his wife, daughter of Thomas Penn, Esq., of Stoke Poges. Dr. Stuart, the Primate, was fifth son of John, third Earl of Bute, K.G., the celebrated Prime Minister.

Mr. Henry Stuart was first returned for Bedford, in the Conservative interest, in 1837, but was unseated on petition. In 1841, he again contested the borough, and succeeded, after a severe struggle. At the subsequent general election he was retained as member, and also at the last election.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JAMES GRATTAN.

THE death of Mr. Grattan took place at his seat, Tinnahinch, county Wicklow, on the 24th ult. The right hon. gentleman was eldest son of the celebrated patriot statesman and orator Henry Grattan—and grandson of James Grattan, Recorder of, and M.P. for the city of Dublin—by Mary, his wife, daughter of Lord Chief Justice Marlay. He was born in 1783, and early entered the Army, with which he served at Walcheren and in the Peninsula. He sat in Parliament for a long succession of years as knight of the shire for Wicklow, where he resided at his beautiful seat of Tinnahinch, close to the romantic demesne of Lord Powerscourt. In 1847 he married Lady Laura Maria Tollemache, youngest sister of the present Earl of Dysart, but has left no issue. His brother and heir is Henry Grattan, Esq., at one time M.P. for Dublin, and afterwards for the county of Meath.

MR. GEACH, M.P. FOR COVENTRY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Geach, the colleague of Mr. Ellice, sen., in the representation of the city of Coventry. The hon. member had been during the last ten days in a precarious state. Mr. Geach returned from his Scotch shooting, nearly a month since, in unusually good health, although, at the latter end of the session, he had been suffering from overwork of body and mind, and from intermittent diarrhoea. Three weeks since it was erroneously reported that he had been suffering from Asiatic cholera. His primary disease was skilfully arrested; but his depressed condition of health subjected him to a dangerous affection of the left leg. The extremity of that member became ulcerated, and incipient mortification ensued about a fortnight ago. On Sunday last, after much suffering, borne with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Mr. Geach expired, at half-past four in the afternoon. Mr. Geach began life as a clerk in the Birmingham Branch of the Bank of England, on a salary of £150 per annum. From that situation he was selected as the managing director of the Birmingham and Midland Joint-stock Bank, which he conducted with great ability and credit. Mr. Geach was, a few years since, the co-partner in the patent for the railway axle-tree—a lucrative monopoly, which, though the patent has expired, has continued a large source of wealth to the two proprietors. Mr. Geach was a director of the Crystal Palace Company; of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railways; and he was a large contractor for working power. He was also the principal and active partner in one of the most extensive manufactures of machinery in Staffordshire. His habits of business and personal industry were uncommon, and his extensive commercial operations were all conducted with singularly regularity and prudence. On the last general election, his return, and that of Mr. Ellice, for Coventry, was unopposed. His death will be deplored by his constituents of every grade of politics, and his seat will not be easily supplied. He was elected by the more Radical section of the electors; but his course in Parliament was independent and temperate, to their general satisfaction.—*Times.*—(A Portrait of Mr. Geach, with a copious Memoir, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 588.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Honourable Baron Denman, has just been proved, the personality being sworn under £14,000: it bears date the 8th July, 1852, and bequeaths all to his Lordship's sons, equally amongst them. The will is very short, and in Lord Denman's own handwriting; and—what is very remarkable with most of the wills of eminent lawyers, drawn up by themselves—Lord Denman's will required support by affidavits; in this particular instance, it was as to some technicality in the attestation clause.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Robert Edward Boyle, who died at Varna on the 3rd October, has left personally amounting to £10,000.—Mr. Samuel John Lowe, has bequeathed £1000 to the Royal National Institution for Preservation of Lives in Cases of Shipwreck; £300 to the Society for the Protection of Life in Case of Fire; £100 to the Ophthalmic Hospital, and £100 to the Dreadnought.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

| Month and Day. | Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. | Thermometer. | Mean Tempe- rature of the Day. | Departure of Tem- perature from Av- erage. | Degres of Hu- midity. | Direction of Wind. | Rain in Inches. |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Oct. 27 | 30.207 | 55°7 | 29°7 | 41°8 | — 5°7 | 85 | S.W. & S. 0.00 |
| " 28 | 30.288 | 52°5 | 34°4 | 46°1 | — 1°2 | 79 | S. & S.E. 0.01 |
| " 29 | 30.048 | 59.1 | 34.5 | 49.5 | + 2°5 | 74 | V.A.R. 0.00 |
| " 30 | 30.181 | 66°3 | 29.1 | 52°6 | + 6°8 | 81 | V.A.R. 0.00 |
| " 31 | 30.033 | 67.2 | 46.0 | 58.5 | + 12°0 | 85 | V.A.R. 0.00 |
| Nov. 1 | 30.254 | 62.1 | 37.0 | 49°3 | + 3°0 | 79 | V.A.R. 0.00 |
| " 2 | 30.334 | 59.0 | 41°3 | 51°3 | + 5°2 | 91 | V.A.R. 0.00 |

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the lowest reading being 30.09 inches on October 31st, and the highest 30.35 inches on November 1st. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 30.19 inches.

The mean daily temperature have varied from 5° below, to 12° above, their average values. The mean daily temperature of the 30th was 53°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1822, when it was 56°; and that of the 31st is the highest at present recorded on that day, the register extending back to the year 1814; the nearest approaches being 54° in 1853, and 54° in 1822.

The mean temperature of the week was 5°; being 3° above the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 23°.

The weather (with the exception of the morning of the last day, which was foggy), was fine, and the sky was frequently free from cloud.

For the month of October, the mean reading of the barometer at the level of the sea was 29.880 inches. The highest temperature during the month was 72° on the 2nd; and the lowest was 29° on the 27th; the range of temperature during the month was therefore 42°. The mean of all the highest temperature by day was 59°; and of all the lowest by night was 41°. The mean daily range of temperature during the month was 10°; being 0.2° above the average of the corresponding month during thirty-eight years. The mean temperature of evaporation for the month was 47°. The mean temperature of the dew point was 44°. The mean degree of humidity was 84 (complete saturation being represented by 100). The fall of rain during the month was 2.5 inches.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1447 children were registered in the metropolitan districts—exceeding the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years by 40: of these, 723 were boys, and 714 were girls; exceeding their respective averages by 10 and 30. The number of deaths during the week were 1228: the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, corrected for increase of population, is 1017; the excess of the week is, therefore, 181—a result which shows that the cholera epidemic in London is, for this season, quickly passing away; and that the total mortality has nearly resumed its former position. The deaths from cholera, which were 163 in the preceding week, have fallen to 66 in this week; and occurred in the various districts as follows:—In the Western, 10; in the Northern, 3; in the Central, 11; in the Eastern, 12; and in the Southern, 20. The deaths from diarrhoea, during the past week, were 46, exceeding the average by 15—34 of which being fatal to children under 15 years old. To scarlatina, 32 deaths are referred, the average being 64. To tubercular diseases, 19. To diseases of the heart, 42. To diseases of the lungs, 206. And to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 41 deaths are attributed, exceeding the average number by 13.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS FOR THE EAST.—A meeting was held in Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, in aid of the special fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for sending spiritual aid to the sick and wounded soldiers to the seat of war in the East; the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Bishop of London, the chairman addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Bishop of London, Mr. Serjeant Adams, the Chaplain-General (Mr. Gleig), Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, and other speakers. A letter from the Secretary-at-War was read, in which he expressed his opinion that "six clergymen should, if possible, be dispatched in the course of the next week or ten days." At the close of the meeting, a number of donations and collections were announced; among others, one from Mr. Hubbard of £25 a year to the chaplaincy fund, so long as the war lasts.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISITATION.—The Bishop of London held the visitation of his diocese on Thursday morning, at St. Paul's Cathedral. His Lordship arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, and was received



THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT THE MOUTH OF THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL, SKETCHED BY LIEUT. MONTAGU O'REILLY, H.M.S. RETRIBUTION—(SEE PAGE 438)

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

(Continued from Supplement, page 450.)

The sailing-vessels which contained them were very much damaged by the recent gale, and upwards of 200 horses were lost. The Royals have lost 130 horses in this way, and the Enniskillings seventy. The French, on the other hand, have till yesterday had no cavalry of any kind in the field, but it seems that four squadrons of Chasseurs d'Afrique have just been landed.

The soldiers are all in high spirits, and eager to get into the stronghold of the Russians. Though they suffered at first from want of many necessaries, and especially from the necessity of sleeping in the open air, their health was not materially altered.

There were, however, sundry cases of cholera and fever; and we have to regret the loss of some valuable officers. Captain Jolliffe, of the Guards, died of cholera a few days ago; and a fine young fellow, Lieutenant Dawson, of the Enniskillings, expired yesterday, after suffering for several days of remitting fever. I might mention others, but their names escape me.

The Turks, who have not done anything hitherto, are suffering from the insufficiency of their commissariat. Half-starved men are to be seen skulking about our encampments and commissariat tents, and picking up the refuse of biscuits and bones left by our men.

On questioning some of them, I learnt that for four days no rations had been served out. This may be an exaggeration, but the supply must be short when soldiers seek for food in the French and English camps, and find it in the offal which our soldiers leave.

Balaclava offers busy scenes daily; and its streets are crowded by commissariat officers, and people rushing about for luxuries, such as ham, wine, ale,

and the like. Strings of arabas, laden with every species of ware, from cannon-

balls to cheese, encumber the small streets; and the heavy dromedaries which draw them, give to the scene a picturesque variety. The Irish have discovered a similarity between this village and those in their native country; and they call it Bally Klava in consequence. A great part of our staff moved yesterday from thence; and Lord Raglan, whose head-quarters were in one of the houses there, has moved to the front, to be nearer active operations.

Some of our officers have had narrow escapes of being caught by Cossacks; and a young artilleryman, named Broughton, found himself pursued the other day by five men, who took him in front and flank, and forced him to jump a stone wall to save himself. A French officer of the Spahis was less lucky: on his way from Kherson to his camp, he encountered a squadron of horse, which he took for English; but who, in reply to his question, fired at him, and then carried him off a prisoner.

P.S.—Lord Raglan, it is said, received, a few days ago, a letter from Prince Menschikoff, requesting him to spare the town, which was full of ladies. He replied that he was in no hurry to attack the town; and he advised the ladies to leave it.

Oct. 8th.

The night of the 7th did not pass quietly. A working-party of the Light Division had been marched to the ravine in front, where they commenced the erection of a breaching-battery, intended to destroy a steamer at the bottom of Youngenaiha harbour. The working-party was attacked by the Russians at about one o'clock in the morning. The Rifles came up to the rescue, and the Russian steamer met them by frequent discharges of shrapnel. The Russians retired almost immediately, and the working-party was not further disturbed that night. The 41st, which forms part of Sir de Lacy Evans' division, had marched out to support the workers, but was withdrawn before coming to action. It was, however, called up half an hour afterwards by an alarm in the rear. It appeared that a small force of Russians had marched into the gorge on the right of our posi-

tion, and had commenced setting fire to a number of haystacks. They were immediately fired on by our pickets, who killed several men, and drove off the enemy. The picket had two men wounded, but did not otherwise suffer: the Russians succeeded, however, in firing several stacks. To-day, working-parties from the several divisions were busy, under an escort of infantry and guns, taking away what hay remained. The Russians were visible from the spot, encamped on the sides of the hills, but they did nothing to molest the foragers. Their force outside is stated by deserters to be 8000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and 100 field-guns.

The Russian reconnaissance of yesterday resulted, I am sorry to say, in the loss to us of three men of the 4th Dragoon Guards. They were cut off whilst watering their horses at some distance from their picket. A Cornet, who was with them, succeeded in cutting his way through, after killing a Cossack with his revolver.

The Russians were busy yesterday, during the whole of the day, in front of the great round tower, which appears to be the present object of the British attack. They seemed to be placing mines in front of the works just erected; and they ceased the fire from those works during the whole day.

To-day the fire has again been opened, and our outlying pickets are shelled at intervals by heavy guns; the result, however, is no casualty. The enemy were occupied most of the day in shelling the spot where, on the previous night, the Light Division had erected a battery for two guns. Their shells were directed both from the Round Tower batteries, above the town, and from the battery near the Youngenaiha harbour. Several fell inside the camp of the Light Division, without doing any damage. The heavy guns were ready to-day; and it was expected that tomorrow fire would commence from one of Lancaster's guns. The position of the Russian troops on the hills to the right of the position, favoured a supposition that an attempt would be made next day to annoy our rear. A French Engineer officer (Captain Schmidt) returning from the front, after spending the

whole day in sketching outside the pickets, was killed yesterday by a round-shot from the enemy.

Oct. 9th.

Working parties were busy during the whole of last night in finishing the breaching battery in front of the Light Division. It had been determined, at first, to open fire this morning from that battery, with one of Lancaster's heavy guns; but Lord Raglan countermanded the order, fearing lest the fire of the enemy might, by being concentrated on one spot, cause too great damage, and perhaps dismount the gun. Accordingly, the gun having been placed in position, the working party continued their labour, and nearly completed the battery for two more guns. At the same time, working parties were also busy erecting a four-gun breaching battery to the right of the first; and they rapidly advanced it towards completion. The enemy annoyed the men with shells so much that at one o'clock they retired, having worked from seven o'clock. Sir R. England's Division was not idle; and was also busy during the night in breaking ground for the erection of a heavy gun battery on the extreme left of our position.

The steamer moored at the bottom of Sebastopol harbour, proved extremely troublesome during the night. It commenced firing shell and shot at midnight, with such vigour, that the troops of Sir de Lacy Evans' divisions were turned out, as it was feared that a surprise was intended. The fire soon ceased, however, and the troops were not further disturbed. To-day the enemy were more than usually busy, shelling our pickets, and the places where they supposed our works to be proceeding. Fortunately, no casualty is to be recorded. One soldier of the 63rd had a narrow escape. He was kneeling at his fire when he heard the whiz of a round shot, he threw himself backward, and this saved his life. The shot passed over his shoulder, carried off his chin-strap, and smashed his rifle, which was by him. Working parties from the several divisions were busy intrenching the position on our right, so that with the French works in our rear, the armies are completely defended by strong lines. The Turks have been moved from their



CAMP OF THE 21ST FUSILIERS, ON THE HEIGHTS OF SEBASTOPOL.

central position between the French and English armies, and cover the crest of the hills in front of Balaclava. The only road which the enemy could use with their artillery, has been blown up, and every precaution has been taken to strengthen the position of the armies. The French in the meanwhile have received numerous reinforcements, and their force now numbers 20,000 men, in addition to those originally landed at Eupatoria.

The French, who have hitherto made no progress in works for attacking the town, declared their intention to commence to-night. The ground on their side being more favourable for approaches, they will advance to the distance of 700 or 800 yards of Sebastopol. Their pieces being generally of a small calibre, this was almost a necessity on their part. The British having strong ground and rock to deal with, will not advance nearer than 1500 yards, but their large guns will do as much, and probably more damage at that distance, than the French at the nearer range.

Oct. 10.
Several guns were placed in a new four-gun battery in front of the First Division, working parties labouring indefatigably all night. A seven-gun battery was almost completed on the hill to the right of Sir De Lacy Evans' division. The Russians only discovered its existence to-day, when they commenced shelling with great vigour, but without doing any damage. The fire proceeded not merely from the heavy batteries in front, but from a three-gun battery of ship guns, erected by the Russians at the bottom of Sebastopol Harbour, near the ruins of Inkerman. These guns were invisible to us, being concealed from view by a hill. The first attempts from the battery were rather wild; but patrols of Cossacks on the hills signalled to the gunners, who at last got the range with tolerable accuracy. The number of casualties was slight, notwithstanding the heaviness and constancy of the Russian fire. It was quite laughable to see how our soldiers and sailors bore themselves in the midst of it. Now and then one could

see a troop of gabions on two legs dancing along the ground and tumbling about till they reached the safe cover of the parapet. These were sailors, quietly ensconced in gabions, running with them, and showing nothing but their legs to the enemy. Brawny Highlanders rushed about, two and two, carrying bags of earth from a distance; and now and then, when shot and shell fell closer than usual, they lay down on their stomachs, got up laughing after the explosion, and carried on their bags—saluting their mother earth two or three times in the course of one journey. At the same time that these scenes met the eye, others no less interesting, were to be found in the besieged city, where troops of soldiers were to be seen at exercise or busy erecting batteries. Numbers of them were firing at a mark; and it is said by the deserters who reach us, that the male population of the town have all been enrolled, and are drilled daily for the defence of the place. Probably, in anticipation of our fire, large tents have been erected near the principal works, and they are constantly full of men. It appears



SEBASTOPOL, SKETCHED FROM FORT CONSTANTINE.

that food is becoming scarce in the Russian camp. The full ration of two pounds (Russian) of bread given to the Crimean soldier, has, we hear, been reduced to half a pound, and that of the Russian Proper from three pounds to one. The Russian Generals have taken advantage of our inactivity to persuade their soldiers that the Allies have brought no siege guns, and thus it seems have given the town some confidence; but it will soon disappear when the whole English and French batteries open at once, which I hope they will do now in a very short time.

During the day a messenger from Sebastopol was intercepted, and found to be the bearer of orders to the inhabitants of Balaclava to set fire to the town. This messenger was taken in the forenoon; and Lord Raglan rode immediately into the village, to take such measures as were thought prudent. It was considered a suspicious circumstance that, the morning, before the English had an inkling of the affair, the Greeks of Balaclava were busy packing up their effects before departure. Immediate steps were taken to expel all the male inhabitants of this port; and companies of soldiers succeeded in driving them all out by four o'clock in the afternoon. The females followed as fast as they could; and Balaclava is now empty of all but our own people. Had an incendiary fire been kindled in the port—crowded as it is with ammunition and shipping—there is no limit to the amount of disaster that we should have suffered.

Oct. 11.

The night was extremely cold and blowing, and a serious mishap was the consequence. Working parties of the 41st, 55th, and 95th had been sent, in company with some Sappers, to commence a battery to the right of the front of the Light Division. But, after wandering about for a couple of hours, the engineers were unable to discover the lines which they had drawn out, and the battery at that position was not commenced. It appears impossible that this should be anything but neglect of ordinary precautions. Dark nights are the most favourable for advances against an enemy; and lines made by engineers should be so drawn as to be discoverable with ease. The other batteries were advanced considerably towards completion; and three guns—one Lancaster, and two from the Terrible—were placed in the battery on our extreme right. The enemy did not cease firing during the whole night, and sleep was somewhat abridged by the noise. Lieut. Roles, with his company of Rifles, held the trenches, and fortunately suffered no loss, although shells frequently fell in the midst of them.

During the day a most exciting scene was witnessed from the heights. An Austrian transport, in full canvas, with studding sails set, was observed drifting within range of the batteries of Sebastopol. The batteries on the right of the town commenced a roaring fire at her, which was taken up by Fort Constantine, Fort Paul, and Fort Nicholas. The transport appeared to mind the fire very little. Shells burst near her. Shot dropped all round her, astern and in front, but none struck her. She seemed to possess a charm. As she got within range of Fort Constantine, all the guns of that casemate roared out at her, and were only diverted by the sudden appearance of a large steamer, which proved to be the *Firebrand*. The fire was thus divided, and the scene became doubly interesting. The shells of the steamer might be seen skipping into the harbour of Sebastopol, whilst those of the forts fell immensely short. Had the Russians had the pluck to send out a ship the unfortunate transport would have fared extremely ill. As it was she weathered the storm without receiving any damage. It was a cheering sight to see her at last emerge from the smoke to the left of the town, and slowly sail ahead. A short time afterwards she grounded at a point where the fire of the Russian batteries could be concentrated on her. She lay there for an hour and a half, the crew having abandoned her, and it seemed impossible but that the Russians should sink her. Thanks to the bad gunnery of the Russians, out of some 400 or 500 cannon-balls fired only four struck her. Seeing the state of affairs, the *Beagle* went coolly in, protected by the *Firebrand*, and made preparations for towing the Austrian barque out. The instant the attempt was seen, the Russians redoubled their fire; but the *Beagle* went alongside the barque, and managed to get her in tow. While doing so two Russian frigates came out of Sebastopol; yet, though under fire of their guns, and though the little *Beagle* and Austrian barque were not 2000 yards from the walls, they did not dare even to advance that far, for the *Firebrand* was keeping close to the *Beagle*, the *Firebrand* only carrying six guns; the *Beagle*, having landed her's for the siege train, had not one on board. But the enemy's vessels declined even this contest, and contented themselves with firing at a distance. The *Firebrand* was hit in four places—the *Beagle* not touched at all. This incident caused a cessation of fire in the trenches; but when it was over the enemy resumed and kept up the fire till the evening.

Oct. 12.

At midnight, last evening, there was a tremendous alarm in camp. The Russians were heard distinctly beating to arms, and their trumpet-calls vibrated through the air in the midst of a heavy cannonade from all sides. The whole of the Allied forces were under arms; the French beat to quarters; the British turned out, and heavy guns were harnessed by men to be drawn against the enemy. The cause of alarm was this: In the dark a party of seventeen Sappers going out to a new battery commenced on the left slope of the hill opposite the Light Division, lost their way, and fell into a Russian picket. The enemy, seeing our soldiers, dropped their arms, and ran towards the town shouting the alarm. The Sappers, too glad of their reception to grumble at it, rushed back in haste, whilst the Russians, alarmed by the flying, rushed to their arms in expectation of an assault. The guns in their batteries blazed away at random in all directions; and the gunners, mistaking the echo of their own shells for our return fire, shelled away like mad at that echo. It was more than an hour before it occurred to both parties that no harm was meant on either side.

The battery where the Sappers intended to go, and mistook their way, was well brought up during the night. To-day there was nothing new, the enemy continuing to fire now and then into the trenches.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.

THE Engraving on page 436, from a sketch taken by Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, on the 27th of September, represents the vessels sunk by the Russians for the defence of the harbour of Sebastopol. On the left hand, as will be observed, a narrow passage has been left, sufficient to admit a small steamer. The seven vessels are in the following order, beginning at the left side:—A 50-gun frigate, an 80-gun ship, another ship of 120 guns, two 80-gun ships, an 80-gun old hulk, and a 50-gun frigate. The part of the vessels which remains above the surface of the sea has been daubed over with pitch, and loaded with inflammable materials, for the purpose of being set fire to should the vessels of the Allied fleet attempt to enter.

The 120-gun ship inside the harbour has been heeled over, for the purpose of giving her guns greater elevation, and crossing the fire of the batteries on the hill on the north side.

As the solid mass represented by the fire-ships and two frigates now under water is about 21,000 tons in weight, it will easily be guessed that the only mode of removing the obstruction must be blasting; and we understand that Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, are busily employed executing an order from the Admiralty for the construction of apparatus for that purpose. The machines are twenty-five in number—thirteen larger, and twelve smaller—and each consists of three concentric water-tight cylinders, placed one within another. The innermost cylinder will be filled with fine gunpowder, and the space between it and the next with ordinary blasting-powder, and the outer one left vacant. A galvanic wire inserted in the innermost cylinder will be placed in communication with the battery at the surface. The order was to be completed this week, but prior to their being shipped off to Sebastopol, the effect of one of them was to be tried upon a sunken

wreck at Tynemouth. The larger ones will weigh three tons each, and, when charged, four tons.

As the sea is generally calm in the Sebastopol channel, the divers will not find much difficulty in lodging the charges where they can be most effective. After that, so soon as the train is fired by one of the contrivances explained above, the explosion, even supposing it does not demolish at the first blast this peculiar kind of stockade, will at all events make a breach, so as to facilitate further operations.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Telegraphic despatches from Vienna state "that some engineers have deserted from Sebastopol to the Allies, and represented that the town was pestilential, from the number of dead bodies in the streets. Provisions were very short."

"Reinforcements are said to have joined Menschikoff, and some part of his army appears to have come round to the south, near Balaclava. Skirmishes daily."

"The upper tier of Fort Constantine is completely destroyed."

"Two line-of-battle ships, which were firing shells at the Allies from the south, or inner port, were sunk by one of our batteries."

"The Commander of Sebastopol—the same that commanded at Sinope—killed by a shell."

THE RUSSIAN DESPATCHES.

It is now some sixteen or seventeen days since the bombardment of Sebastopol is understood to have begun, and yet not a single letter from the seat of war has been received by any of the London papers. In the absence of more authentic intelligence the public has been tantalized from day to day, with Russian telegraphic despatches, professing to give a report of the siege operations. Among other wonderful statements, it was announced that General Liprandi had attacked the enemy's camp on the 25th ult., and driven back the English cavalry with great loss. Another Russian account of the affair states—

General Liprandi, with 30,000 Russians, attacked the English right flank on the night of the 24th of October, at Inkerman, on the Teherana, and took five redoubts and several guns. The English cavalry suffered severely.

The same alleged exploit has been published in the official *Austrian Moniteur*, in the following form:—

On the 25th, General Liprandi attacked the detached camp of the English, and took the four redoubts which protected their position. The assailants also took eleven guns. At the same time such a powerful cavalry attack was made that it probably cost the English half their light cavalry. Lord Cardigan, who commanded, escaped with difficulty.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz*, a less official organ of the Austrian Government, contains a despatch from Sebastopol of the 24th, which states that nothing decisive had occurred up to that date, but that the bombardment of four of the forts continued, and was answered by the Russians in Sebastopol. The vessels of the Allies were reported to have sustained much injury in their recent attack upon the forts at the mouth of the harbour, and some stores of powder had exploded. The *Firebrand* is mentioned as having suffered especial damage.

The *Presse* of Vienna publishes, but without date, the statement that "The Russian fire in reply to the bombardment of the Allies is feeble. Two powder magazines in Sebastopol had exploded. The loss on both sides is considerable. The Admirals report that the fall of Sebastopol is expected shortly."

The *Lloyd* of Vienna, of the 28th ult., has the following:—

According to letters from Varna, of the 19th, the Austrian merchant-vessels *Ban Jellachich*, *Tereso*, and *Adelina*, were, on the 17th and 18th, off Sebastopol, and they bring some news relative to the bombardment. The fire of 400 pieces of artillery continued uninterruptedly for twelve hours, and was only directed against the batteries placed above the Quarantine port. On the 18th the fire was not renewed on that point, as the most advanced redoubts of the Russians were evacuated on the night of the 17th, and the Russians had withdrawn behind their stoneworks. The construction of the breaching batteries commenced on the 18th. On the same day, some officers of the marine artillery took up a position with 5000 sailors and marines and a body of rocket men, on the Plateau of Chersonesus, from whence they would take part in the bombardment of the works of the Quarantine port. From other accounts from Sebastopol, it appears that the 17th was marked not only by the commencement of the bombardment, but also by a combat which is said to have taken place under the walls of Sebastopol, on the heights between the Church of St. Vladimir and the Cemetery. The contest was very sanguinary, and terminated in favour of the Allies. It was in this combat that Admiral Korniloff is said to have fallen.

So far as we are able to gather from the imperfect evidence on the subject, the alleged exploit of General Liprandi is only one of those *Invalide Russe* victories, for which so many "Te Deums" have been chanted at St. Petersburg. From despatches received by Government, up to the 25th ult., by the *Trent* steamer, which left the Crimea on that day, we have news of the successful progress of the siege to that date. No particulars are given; but it is stated that "up to the time of the departure of the *Trent*, the siege and bombardment were going on with regularity and success." As regards the attack of General Liprandi, the last accounts from Vienna allege that it was a gross exaggeration of a mere affair of outposts.

THE LATEST RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The *St. Petersburg Court Journal*, of the 20th ult., publishes an article worthy of notice, as it contains a sort of programme of Russian policy, and announces, without circumlocution, the objects which Russia seeks to attain by the present war. At first it states that the demands made by the Western Powers, of the Porte, in regard to placing the rights of its subjects upon the same level, go twice as far as was intended to be demanded by Russia, especially through Prince Menschikoff's mission. The journal cautiously avoids touching upon the fact that Russia's supreme object was to confirm these rights through her own protectorate:—

If (says the *Court Journal*) it was the conviction of the Western Powers that it was essential to carry out their object, they should have said, on the Prince being sent to Constantinople, "You ask too little. You only demand the half in the entire equality." Had this been done, the unhappy conflict might have been avoided, and the "faithless publication of the Blue-book" rendered superfluous. The noble and decided language addressed by the Emperor in regard to Turkey does not reflect upon him the slightest spot as monarch, Christian, or ally, because the existence of the Ottoman rule is an anomaly, a thing deprived of vitality. England was in her heart convinced of the rights and justice of the Emperor, but concealed her own grasping intentions in order to convert them at the proper moment to her own special advantage. Did not England fear the power and unbending character of the Emperor, the world would never have witnessed a union between France and England. England looked about for an ally which, after the object was attained, might be more easily thrown overboard than Russia. Russia's mission is certainly great. She is called upon to set limits to the materialism of England. France holds a secondary position. She is a mere bubbling political whirlpool; not a durable and generally destructive inundation. We must fight England, because she alone, and not France, is the focus and support of all revolutionary principles. It is not Russia, but England, who, imbedded to the core with "mercantilism," treads under foot humanity and the rights of men. It is Russia's mission to protect Europe from the torrents of the West. As formerly the stream flowed from east to west, now the reverse is the case. No matter how the causes of the war may be regarded, that between Russia and Turkey is founded on religious grounds. Through the policy of the the Western Powers the war has, however, assumed the character of a struggle between Conservatism and Communist revolution. Only one path is open to the Emperor—that of right and honour. He will adhere to his word not to make conquests, but at the same time it is his mission to restore Russian "preponderance" on the Bosphorus, because that is absolutely requisite for the development (!) of Russia, and the re-establishment of order. It is Russia's holy duty to establish and consolidate the dominion of Christianity on the Bosphorus. Finally, the Emperor, as the strong rock and defender of Europe, has to fulfil the lofty mission of consolidating European Conservatism. To attain this object Russia must carry on an obstinate war, which will break down England's avarice, and unconditionally terminate Turkish misrule.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in a German paper, states that Count Nesselrode had a confidential interview of some length, with the Emperor, on the 17th ult., and that shortly afterwards a courier was sent off with a despatch to the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, regulating his conduct in respect to the attempts now being made to bring Prussia and Austria into union. The Russian Cabinet lays down in this note the fixed principles by which it intends to be guided, no matter what eventualities may arise in the course of the present war. No disposition to make concessions is evinced; Russia will, under all circumstances, act up to the principles she has maintained hitherto in her Oriental policy. Should even Sebastopol fall, and the Crimea be lost, Russia will not yield one inch, but insist on her rights founded in the East by treaty.

Russia, so runs the note in question, is the most powerful State in the East, and will remain such, despite all casualties. She has not yet brought her chief military strength into the field, nor have the Western Powers, as yet, any cause to triumph. The Russian Envoy, in Berlin, is directed to read the despatch to the Prussian Premier, but without leaving him a copy. The Czar is said to have, with his own hand, made several emphatic alterations in passages which, as originally drawn up by Ne-selrode, were not sufficiently decisive.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CRIMEA.

Since the Allied armies landed in the Crimea, no very definite account has been given of the actual numbers of French or English troops which have successively arrived there. Some accounts speak of a division having been landed on the north side of Sebastopol, with the view of effecting a diversion there, but no particulars are given as to when or where, or as to what number of troops it included. A few days ago the Vienna military paper, called the *Soldaten Freund*, stated that on the part of the Allies there have been 20,000 troops of the line, 7000 cavalry, and 2000 engineers transported to the Crimea since the landing of the expedition. These include the reserves from Gallipoli, 12,000 men from the Piraeus and Rome will follow, and form the reserve of the expeditionary army. The *Soldaten Freund* adds that the Russian troops which have already passed the isthmus of Perekop may, perhaps, number 35,000 men, inclusive of the Cossacks. These concentrate in the fortified camp at Bagcheserai, and maintain the communication with the northern forts of Sebastopol. The figures appear to be greatly exaggerated by the *Freund* on both sides, but it is difficult to say, without more precise data on the subject.

It seems unquestionable, however, that the French Government is actively engaged in forwarding additional troops to the East. A letter from Marseilles, written on the 29th ult., states that reinforcements were being dispatched en masse to the army of the Crimea, with a favourable wind. All the transports laden with Cuirassiers and Engineers, with their horses, which had been detained by contrary winds for some days, had cleared out, and there was not a hired transport remaining in the docks. The *Sinai* mail-steamer took 500 of the 19th Regiment of Infantry to Constantinople. The *City of London* steam-transport had sailed for Constantinople that day week, with 500 of the 39th of the line. The mail-steamer *Télémaque* sailed the same day; her decks crowded with Chasseurs of Vincennes.

Letters from Toulon, of the 25th ult., speak of the naval preparations there for the embarkation of reinforcements for the army of the East as being on a vast scale. There were three ships of the line, one sailing frigate, and several steamers, ready to receive more than 4000 troops, and convey them to the Crimea.

Letters from Maitz announce that since October 11 six steamers with French and English troops, and more than twenty brigs coming from Marseilles, with cavalry, had successively passed the fort of La Valette.

A part of the Egyptian contingent promised to the Sultan by Said Pacha, and commanded by Menekli Pacha, embarked at Alexandria, in three steamers on the 19th.

WHAT THE BALTIC FLEET HAS DONE.

The *Edinburgh*, screw-steamer, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Chads, arrived at Kiel on Wednesday, the 1st inst. We perceive also, from the Hamburg papers, that the English man-of-war, fourteen in number, all screws, namely—two three-deckers, and ten two-deckers, with two frigates, had left the Gulf of Finland on the 20th ult., thus rendering the communication free between the different Russian ports in that sea.

As a good deal has been said about the small results which have been accomplished by the Baltic fleets, it is worth while calling attention to the remarks of an intelligent Frenchman on the subject, who passed several months in the Baltic this year; and who, during his stay in the north, visited the principal points to which the combined expedition was directed. He is described by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* as having had abundant opportunities of making himself acquainted with the condition of the Northern States in a political and strategic point of view, and as being competent to give an opinion on what fell under his own observation.

According to the intelligent Frenchman, the capture of the Aland Isles is much more important than has been supposed. Its main object was to effect a diversion in the Baltic, to completely occupy the attention of the Russians, and to allow of the preparations for the expedition to the Crimea; and that object has been attained. The Russians were led to believe that the grand attack in the Baltic would take place this year. They maintained there an enormous force, and neglected the Crimea, in which they otherwise would have concentrated all their strength and resources. It was firmly believed at St. Petersburg that Sveaborg and Cronstadt were to be attacked before the close of the campaign, whilst any attempt on Sebastopol was regarded as impossible. It was that conviction which occasioned the counter orders for the dispatch of the troops that Prince Menschikoff had demanded so far back as June.

Independently of that consideration, the taking of Bomarsund is important as a military operation. The defence made by the Russians was contemptible, and the Allies, in fact, encountered nothing like a serious resistance; but Russia has lost in it a military and maritime establishment of immense importance for the future. It is admirably situated, and its bay, Lumpar, is one of the finest of Europe. An equivalent for the loss of Bomarsund cannot be found anywhere. Such as it was it not only could be defended, but rendered very difficult to be taken if the Russians had defended the passes, and tried to prevent our landing. Of the garrison there was only the battalion of Fins, amounting to 500 men, who really offered resistance.

The spirit which prevails in Finland has been already referred to; and it would be well that the Allies should not count upon Estonia, Courland, Livonia, or the Grand Duchy of St. Petersburg, any more than upon that province. The ignoble and odious Government of the Emperor Nicholas is not popular with the inhabitants of these countries, who are utterly degraded beyond what any one can conceive; but we may rest assured that the Allies will not find the fanaticism of 1812, because all these races are of German origin, and even at St. Petersburg itself there are very few Russians. Fanaticism is not to be met with; it will only be manifested at Moscow, whether the Emperor will fly after the taking of St. Petersburg, and whether, it is more than probable, we shall not follow him.

"THE REAL COMFORTS OF ACTIVE SERVICE."—In England I should deem my Crimean bed worthy only a convict, whereas now I value it as fit for a Prince. Let me just describe it and my night-dress, so that the real comforts of active service may be fully understood by those who connect soldiering with messes, *conversazioni*, and ball-rooms. My brother-in-arms is lying extended on a water-deck, to keep off the damp, over him is stretched a B. O. blanket, a Spanish horse-rug, and a blue cloak, a wide-awake tied closely about the head forms his night-cap, whiskers and beard of Eastern length warm the lower portion of his face, and from his mouth protrudes a wholesome-looking Manilla. "Well," he says, "are you going to turn in, as it is cold—what a bitter wind. I should have thought that some biscuit and *pâté au diable* would have been a good medicine such a night as this—try the prescription." The hint is taken, the inner man seems fortified, and I begin to settle for the night, my material for inviting sleep having been lately seriously improved. First, a large ox hide, duly tanned (it was taken from the Russians—picked up after the battle of Alma), is stretched out on mother earth, upon which is strewed a goodly bundle of hay; then come two sailor's dreadnaughts, upon which are placed two blankets, and an old buckmaster's cloak. All seems now ready for the tenant; but think not that the tenant is prepared for his dwelling. No; thick bluchers are taken off, and thicker Turkish boots, with their accompaniments—neatly-made slippers, put on to shelter the feet and legs from the cold, which, in spite of every precaution, steals beneath the curtain of the tent. Next the neckcloth and shirt-collar are loosened, a flannel jacket is made to cover a tattered uniform coat, a bandage of flannel is applied to the head, and the braces ordered to hang at ease. Thus prepared I seek my bed, and creep into an inviting hole delicately; then the coverings are drawn tightly about my frame,

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE WAR.

At the annual dinner of the members and friends of the "Labourers' Encouragement Society," last Tuesday, at Romsey, Lord Palmerston, in replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," made the following remarks on the war:-

On this occasion there has been no difference between the Executive Government and the country, except this—that the Government clung to the hopes of peace long after the country had made up its mind that war was inevitable (cheers); but in that respect I think the country will not find fault with the Government, because it was clearly the duty of those who were charged with the fortunes and destinies of a great nation to postpone to the latest period the dreadful alternative of war. The country and the Government have both come to the conviction that it was necessary to draw the sword for the purpose of maintaining principles of the utmost importance to the welfare of mankind—for the purpose of not only supporting the weak against the strong, and protecting the commercial and political interests of an ally, but for supporting the sacred principles of international right; which, if violated in one case by a powerful Government against a weaker neighbour, would be drawn into a precedent, and lead to a flood of injustice which, sooner or later, would have come to our own doors (long continued cheering). There never was, in the history of the world, a more honourable spectacle than that which has been exhibited by the British nation. We have embarked in a war, and are fighting side by side, in honourable ambition, with a Power that in former periods we were only wont to meet hostilely in the field (cheers). We trust that that new companionship, cemented by the blood shed in action, and confirmed by those laurels which will be intertwined in victory, will long endure; and that the two great nations which are at the summit of civilisation, not only in Europe, but of the world—two nations most worthy of the esteem of each other—will, as the result of the resolution of the Government and the country to engage in this contest, be for ever bound together in ties of friendship and affection (tremendous cheering). Anticipating that whatever may be the difficulties and dangers of the conflict—whether it may be long or whether it may be short—the result can be one—that is, that the arms of England and France, reared in combat for the cause of justice and truth, for the cause of liberty, and of national independence, not seeking conquests for selfish objects, but for those of the most noble and generous character—I cannot but feel confident that the result, come when it may, will be such as will gloriously crown the efforts which the nation has made, and will place the honour of this country—will place the character, dignity, and well-being of this country—upon a surer and firmer basis even than that on which they have hitherto stood (Great applause); and when the people shall look back upon the sacrifices they have made, they will feel that the result has fully justified the means that were used, and they will feel that they have been rewarded by ample success for all the exertions which the Government has called upon them to make.

A STRANGE WILL.—We find the following extraordinary statement in a New York paper:—"Mr. Railin, of New Hampshire, was among the victims of the last railroad accident between Brighton and London. His heirs, after having paid him the customary funeral honours, did what a hairsbreadth could do to ascertain what share each was to have in his posthumous liberalities. As he had never given a penny to either of his relatives during his lifetime, they expected to be the richer now that he was no more. One may imagine the surprise caused by the first line of the will:—This is my testament. I give and bequeath all my goods, present or future, moveable or immovable, in England or on the Continent, to that railroad company on whose road I have had the happiness to meet with death, that blessed deliverance from my terrestrial prison. Further on, the testator gives his reasons for his bequest. The idea had taken firm possession of his mind that he was destined to die a violent death, and the most desirable end in his view was that caused by the explosion of a locomotive. He travelled, therefore, constantly on the railroads of England, Belgium, and France. There was not a station where he was not known. All the conductors were familiar with his peculiar costume. He had narrowly escaped death several times. Once he was shut up in a car under water; another time he was in the next car to the one that was shattered; and he described with the greatest enthusiasm those terrible accidents, when he saw death so near without being able to obtain it. Disappointed in Europe, he went to the United States. He made frequent excursions on the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Ontario, the Niagara; but, notwithstanding their frequent explosions, he returned with a whole skin. He was destined to be crushed under a car of the mother country. It is said that the relatives will attempt to break the will on the ground of insanity; but it is probable that the railroad will win the suit in spite of the proverb, that 'the murderer never inherits from his victim.'

THE VISIT OF LORD CANNING TO PARIS, RELATIVE TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF A MORE EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF POSTAGE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND, HAS, IT IS SAID, SUCCEEDED TO A CERTAIN EXTENT. THE POSTAGE OF A SINGLE LETTER IS HENCEFORWARD, REPORT SAYS, TO BE 6D. (12 SOUS) EITHER WAY, IN PLACE OF 10D. PAID AT PRESENT IN ENGLAND, AND 16 SOUS IN FRANCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—ON Thursday week a fire broke out in a warehouse in Lancelot's Hey, Liverpool, which rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings, and was not extinguished till it had entirely consumed several of them. The warehouses in which the fire originated are six stories high, with vaults and cellars three or four stories in depth. In the cellars were warehoused 600 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 100 barrels of resin, a quantity of ashes, pork, and some brimstone, whilst the upper floors were loaded with cotton—all the various articles belonging to different owners. Four warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents, were entirely consumed. The fire was not totally extinguished till Saturday evening. The damage is estimated at about £150,000, which is covered by insurance.

TWO OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S MINISTERS ARE ILL IN PARIS AT THIS MOMENT.—M. Billaut, Minister of the Interior, and M. Bineau, Minister of Finance, who has lost his voice.

THE FRENCH MEDICAL SERVICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A note recently published in the *Mouiteur* informed the public that the French Government was taking measures to centralise in the city of Constantinople the reserves for the administrative services of the expeditionary army of the Crimea. The hospital service—the most important of all during a campaign—was quite able to receive and attend to the wounded and sick brought after the battle of Alma and the march of the army to Balaklava. We give the following details from a letter dated Constantinople, Sept. 30:—"The following are the exact numbers of the wounded and sick that arrived here on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of Sept.: French hospitals—1350 wounded French; 220 wounded Russians; 350 sick patients; total, 1920. English hospitals—2060 wounded English; 120 wounded Russians; total, 2180. The French hospitals were in a fit state to receive these 1920 wounded and sick; the conveyance of them on carts, litters, carriages, according to the condition of each patient, was effected with perfect order. Each patient had a bed ready for him, with medical and surgical attendance in their fullest sense. The great hospital at Pera, with its splendid establishment, received at once 600 wounded French and 200 wounded Russians. Amongst the wounded French there are thirty-one officers, one general officer, M. Thomas, slightly wounded in the abdomen: a military sub-Intendant, M. Leblanc, his left leg amputated half-way above the knee; Lieutenant Mermat, wounded in the leg; M. Coué, right arm amputated. The other officers are Captains, Lieutenants, and Under-Lieutenants. The Turkish Minister of War and several Pachas have visited the hospital at Pera: they cannot understand how so much could have been done in so short a time, and they take pleasure in paying homage to French generosity which prompts us to treat the prisoners of the enemy as if they were our own soldiers. This humanity will bear its fruits. The whole medical service at Constantinople, as now organised, can attend to about 4000 men; but successive arrivals, now on the way, will enable the French hospitals to accommodate 10,000 men. Iron bedsteads are being made rapidly.

ERCTION OF BATTERIES.—The Board of Ordnance have advertised for tenders for the erection of a battery, with magazine, shell, and fuze room, and master gunner's store, near Southsea Castle, one of the defences of the entrance of Portsmouth harbour. This will be an earthen battery, mounting five or six heavy guns. A similar battery is to be erected on the opposite side of the harbour mouth, at Fort Monckton. At Freshwater Gate, outside the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, a powerful battery is to be erected; this will mount fifteen or sixteen guns of the heaviest calibre; whilst the Sussex coast is further to be strengthened by the construction of a strong battery at Shoreham, near Brighton. The new and very heavy battery at Scone Point, inside the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, is now on the point of completion.

AT ONE OF THE LATE Sittings OF THE PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, M. Leverrier stated that he had received a communication from Mr. Gould, announcing the discovery of a 31st little planet on 1st September, by Mr. Ferguson, at the national observatory of Washington. The new planet is about equal in brilliancy to Egeria.

The Bishop of Victoria, describing his late tour in southern India, says that there is now a Brahmin in the Judge's Court, who was educated in Madras University, who gained the prize for the best essay on the evidences in favour of the Christian religion, and who yet remains a heathen!

AMONG THE CERTIFIED NURSES WHO HAVE JUST LEFT THIS COUNTRY UNDER THE CHARGE OF MISS NIGHTINGALE, TO ATTEND UPON THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE BRITISH HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI, IS MISS ERSKINE, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF THE DOWAGER LADY ERSKINE, OF Pwll-y-crochan, NORTH WALES.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

THE official Records of Crime, annually published, have just been issued for the year 1853, and we regard them as giving additional testimony to the continual improvement of society. Those for England and Wales are accompanied by returns of the number of commitments for twenty years, which, in that period, increased 20.5 per cent, while the population, in the same period, increased 27 per cent. From this we may conclude that the whole population has become, in the interval, 6.5 per cent less criminal. A closer examination of the figures gives still more favourable results. Between 1834 and 1842 the increase of commitments was from 22,451 to 31,309, or 39.4 per cent; and between 1842 and 1853 the decrease was 13.5 per cent. "Since 1842," says the Report, "the tendency to decrease in commitments has been almost uninterrupted." Since 1842 the prosperity of the country has been continual; we may infer, therefore, that the population increased faster in the latter than in the earlier part of the twenty years, and with a continued increase of people there was this great and continual decrease of commitments. A similar circumstance is true of Scotland. Between 1847 and 1853, the commitments declined from 4365, to 3756, or nearly 19 per cent. The diminution is proportionately greater in Scotland than in England. At the same time the number of commitments in proportion to population, is one-seventh less in Scotland than in England. Though the system of education in Scotland is no longer considered to be perfect, it is undoubtedly much superior to the system, or rather the no-system, which has prevailed in England; and the greater decrease of commitments there latterly, than in England, and the smaller proportion of them to the population, can only encourage us to promote education by all the means in our power.

More details are given of the criminality of England than of Scotland; and, as the former is the more important of the two, and has the reputation of being much the more criminal, we shall confine our further remarks to the improvement which is obvious in England.

It is satisfactory to know that the decrease of commitments extends over most of the counties, though in unequal degrees; and that all violent offences, both against person and against property, continue to decline. The offences are divided into six classes; viz.:—First, offences against the person, including the more heinous crimes; second, offences against property, committed with violence; third, offences against property, without violence; fourth, malicious offences against property; fifth, forgery and offences against the currency; sixth, other offences not included in the previous classes. Now, for the first class, the commitments were, in 1853, 2100; which is 42 above the average of the five years 1849-53, but 55 below the average of the five years 1844-8.

A large part of the increase, viz. 37, is made up by assaults of various kinds—the least important of this class of offences. For the second class, the commitments in 1853 were 1696; being 268 below the average of 1849-53, and 132 below the average of 1844-8. For the third class—which embraces four-fifths of the whole—the commitments were, in 1853, 21,545; 68 more than the average of 1849-53, and 56 less than the average of 1844-8. But, on examining the particular offences of the class, it appears that, in 1853, as compared to the average of 1849-53, there was a reduction in horse-stealing of 15 on 109; and in sheep-stealing, of 95 on 245; and, as compared to 1844-8, there was a reduction in horse-stealing of 38 in 132; and, in sheep-stealing, of 112 in 262. The other and numerous offences of this class were those petty larcenies and small thefts which are amongst the most annoying, but not the most flagitious of our domestic vices. For the fourth class there were, in 1853, 219 commitments—46 less than the average of 1849-53, and 3 above the average of 1844-8. The class of malicious offences involves some hateful passions, and their diminution in the latter years is satisfactory. In the fifth class there is the greatest relative increase. The commitments in 1853 were 850—78 above the average of 1849-53, and 320 above the average of 1844-8. In the last class, embracing all that was not included in the others, the commitments were 647—81 above the average of 1849-53, and 266 above the average of 1844-8.

It must be remembered throughout these statements, that—according to the law of increase which has prevailed for many years, and which we have good reason to believe, from the increasing number of marriages, has of late been very active—our population, notwithstanding the emigration, was considerably more in 1853 than in 1849, and still more than in 1844. Yet we find as the rule in all offences, and particularly the more heinous offences, a considerable diminution in 1853. The decrease of commitments in the last year was 1.8 per cent as compared to 1852; the increase of the population we cannot put down at less than 1.2 per cent, making a real improvement equivalent to 3 per cent. Looking at the density of the population in different parts of the Empire, and at the rapidity with which it increases—as stated at pages 25 and 24 of our Census—it will be found that in the London division the mean proximity of individuals is 14 yards, and the increase of population in Middlesex 20 per cent in ten years; and in 1853, as compared to 1844, the commitments in Middlesex had decreased 8 per cent. Taking Westmoreland, as an opposite example, the commitments there increased 83 per cent, while the population increased only, in ten years, at the rate of 3 per cent. More instances to illustrate the principles could be quoted, but these will suffice to show our readers, in conjunction with the general statement already made, that the increase of population, bringing every man, as it were, under the censorship of every other, has a tendency to diminish, not, as is generally supposed, to increase, crime. When to these facts, we add that the alteration of the laws in relation to assault, and perjuries, and that the increased vigilance of the police throughout the country have tended to increase the number of commitments and bring more offenders to justice, we may congratulate the country on a very perceptible diminution in almost every kind of criminality. The great improvement is distinctly traced by the compilers of the Criminal Tables to the year 1842, when the great change was made in our commercial policy, followed by an increase in national prosperity, which has continued to the present time. Whether this, or the greater attention which has of late years been paid to the health, the comfort, and the education of the multitude, be the cause of the improvement, it is plain that we are going in the right direction, and that the continuation of these causes, attention to the welfare of the multitude, and the extension of freedom of industry, will ensure greater prosperity and greater morality for the whole people.

We should not act justly, however, if we did not mention, though with much regret, that the number of commitments of females has increased; in fact, the decrease in the last year has been wholly of males in the proportion of 4.6 per cent, while the females have increased 9.8 per cent. We do not pretend to account for this anomaly, but it is one which cannot too earnestly engage the attention of those who undertake to provide for the welfare of society.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.—There is very little that is new to be said about Jullien or his concerts. He was for a long time the object of unsparring but misplaced ridicule. Our periodical wags found food for constant jokes in his personal appearance and costume his amplitude of white waistcoat, his superb moustache, and the insignificant air with which he wielded his baton of command. But they neither perceived the good he was doing even then, nor foresaw the greater good he would do thereafter. They did not know that by creating the most numerous and powerful instrumental orchestra in England, he was giving professional occupation to a great many people at the dead season of the year when they stood most in need of it; that his terms were liberal and his engagements fulfilled with scrupulous integrity. Nor did they know, that, by persevering in his course through good and bad report, he would work an absolute revolution in the popular taste of the metropolis. All this is now known even to the jokers themselves, and *Punch* and his brethren joke no longer.

Jullien has resumed his concerts after his two years' absence in the United States. They began at Drury-lane last Monday evening. The fitting-up of the theatre, with its promenade, refreshment-room, reading-room, and other accommodations and comforts, is precisely the same as heretofore; the orchestra is of the same strength and quality; there is the same array of eminent solo performers; and the concerts consist of the same descriptions of music—great orchestral works of the most severe and classical school being mingled with the gayest and lightest strains of the ball-room. On Monday night there was little novelty. Beethoven's fine overture to "Egmont," and Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," were performed in the earlier part of the evening, attentively listened to, and warmly applauded. But the "British Army Quadrille" was the thing which raised the prevailing martial excitement of the audience to a heat which did not cool down again for the rest of the evening. The crowd and pressure by this time were enormous; and, when this is the case, there are always noise and confusion. There was nothing but good-humour and patriotic enthusiasm, however boisterously these feelings were occasionally expressed. Sometimes the multitudes were "uproarious," but there never was a shadow of discord or disturbance. We were in the thick of the crowd, and found the scene lively and amusing, even when "the fun was fast and furious." All this exuberance of spirits was the natural consequence of a multitude probably unprecedented being assembled to enjoy a favourite entertainment after a long interval. On the following evening, though the theatre was quite full, yet the music was quietly and attentively listened to.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.—A version of a French play was produced on Monday—"La Poissarde"—anglicised as "Honour before Titles." It is one of those pieces which, though complex in plot, have no serious interest, and are constructed according to those mechanical rules of the Parisian stage which enable the playwright to present a picture of manners, minus the life—that inner soul, without which conventional expostions have little meaning, and no moral. *Madeleine Pailleux* (Mrs. Seymour) is brought into contact with aristocratic temptation, and suffers from a *mésalliance*. The deserted wife fortunately soon becomes a widow, and marries a second husband, the humble *Pierre* (Mr. Toole), who proves more than a step-father to her orphan child, *Aurélie*. But the poor girl is doomed to be beloved by *Gaston*, the son of *Count de la Tourangerie* (Mr. Stuart)—the last-named person being personated by a valet who had spirited *Gaston* away in childhood, and assumed the character of his parent. Of course the sham *Count* interferes with the happiness of the lovers; and, of course, he is himself exposed in the end. In this exposure, *Jerome* (Mr. H. Rivers), a friend of the *Pailleux*, is the agent; who, however, encounters considerable difficulties in the execution of his mission, owing to the said sham *Count* knowing him to be *Raymond de la Tourangerie*, in disguise, on account of a duel in which his opponent was supposed to have been unlawfully killed. These impediments are disposed of in the ordinary way. There is one scene, nevertheless, having novelty and ingenuity. The sham *Count*'s wife (Mrs. S. Stanley) was once a market-woman, and, being recognised by *Madeleine*, the two *pовары* resort to their native *Billinggate*. Their representatives created much amusement by their forcible expediency of this highly comic situation. Mr. Toole, too, as the runned, despairing, and almost insane victim of the villainous hero of the drama, gave evidence of a peculiar power for eccentric delineation, which promises ere long to be very effective. The curtain fell to applause.

ADELPHI.—A new occasional farce, called "Bonâ-fide Travellers," was produced on Monday, directed against the new Beer Bill. It depends entirely on Mrs. Keeley's acting the part of *Jemima*, the housemaid of an inn, who passes off on the police a party of friends and her sweetheart as bonâ-fide Sunday travellers. Two tobacco-pipes, recently smoked, testify against her; but she pretends to have smoked one herself, and Joe (Mr. Keeley), the pot-boy, the other. *Jemima's* capacity for smoking is practically tested, and her disgust at having to finish the pipe may be conceived. This incident excited great applause, and secured, so far, the success of the new piece.

MR. HOWARD PAUL, the American dramatic writer, several of whose pieces have been popular on the London stage, made his début last week, at the Theatre Royal, Bath, in a musical entertainment entitled "Locked Out." The piece only contains two characters, one personated by Mr. and the other by Mrs. Howard Paul (whom Miss Featherstone). Both débutant and piece met with success.

A MENAGERIE AT WINDSOR-CASTLE.—In consequence of an intimation on Thursday week from her Majesty to Mr. Edmonds—the proprietor of Wombwell's Menagerie, then exhibiting at Windsor Fair—the whole of the carriages, twelve in number, were removed from the site of the Old-mews, on the following day, and proceeded up the Castle-hill to the quadrangle, followed by an immense crowd. Three hours sufficed to get them placed in perfect order, covered in a carpeted floor laid over the whole of the interior, and every arrangement completed. Shortly before three o'clock, "the largest elephant in the world," and the young performing elephant, the latter gaily caparisoned, were brought from their carriages, and marched in front of the corridor, from one of the windows of which the Queen and Prince Albert appeared to watch the movements of the animals with great interest. At three o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by all the Royal children and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, walked from the Queen's entrance to the opening which led to the collection, and which was distant not more than a few yards. Mr. Edmonds's band pealed forth the National Anthem as her Majesty entered the booth, and repeated the fine old air when the august party retired, about four o'clock. The large elephant was then harnessed to the carriage conveying the band, and drew it round a portion of the quadrangle; her Majesty, with the Royal family standing in the porch of the Queen's Tower, and evidently enjoying the scene. By this time the entrance to the Quadrangle was thronged by the Eton boys, 600 strong, anxious to obtain admission. Her Majesty had invited the whole of the school to witness the exhibition, with instructions that they should attend as soon after three o'clock as possible. It so happened, however, that they were compelled to attend the College Chapel until a quarter to four; but, before the castle clock chimed that hour, the greater portion of them were in attendance. In their anxiety to obtain a peep at the huge elephant, they scaled the mound of the Round Tower (a spot usually closed against all intruders), and resisted every effort of the police to dislodge them. In a few minutes the gates were opened, and the boys rushed impetuously towards the scene of action. On entering the booth they gave a series of lusty cheers for the Queen and Royal family, and then all was silent, save when the band played some fine passages from Handel or Beethoven. Soon after five o'clock the collegians, after repeating their cheers, departed for Eton. The servants belonging to the Royal establishment then went over the collection.

AN AGED PARTY.—On Sunday last, forty-eight poor women were liberally regaled with a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, followed by tea, at the coffee-room of the overseer of the parish of White-chapel, Mr. Sherwood, 9, Cable-street. After tea, the Evening Hymn was sung by the aged guests; each of whom was presented with a small sum of money. They then proceeded to Whitechapel Church, where they are regular attendants. The united ages of the guests amount to 3360 years: one is 92 years old, another 90 years, and several above 80 years; and the mother of Mr. Sherwood, aged 84 years, was in attendance upon the visitors.

WHISKY SOLD AS A MEDICINE.—Last Sabbath afternoon, the Edinburgh police discovered an apothecary selling whisky, slightly medicated, to customers shut out from the public-house by Forbes Mackenzie's Act. The liquid was poured out of a medicine-glass, and the phials or other vessels brought by the purchasers were carefully labelled "Chasers mixture; dose, half a wine-glass full three times a day."

The Duke and Duchess of Alba, the brother and sister-in-law of the French Empress, are now at St. Cloud.



CASTING A MONSTER CYLINDER, AT MESSRS. SCOTT RUSSELL AND CO.'S BUILDING-YARD, MILLWALL.

A MONSTER CYLINDER.

On Friday, the 27th ult., the casting of the last of the four largest cylinders in the world was successfully accomplished at Messrs. J. Scott Russell and Co.'s building-yard, Millwall. They are intended for the new iron steam-ship now being built by Messrs. Scott Russell and Co., for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, which, when completed, will be the largest steamer afloat. The cylinder cast last week is 18 feet long, and 6 feet in diameter; 33 tons of metal were poured into the mould. But when bored and finished off, it will weigh about 28 tons, or 62,729lb. The great bell of St Paul's, it may be observed, which is 9 feet in diameter, weighs between 11,000lb and 12,000lb.

The vessel for which they are intended is of proportionably monstrous dimensions. Her length will be 675 feet, her beam 83 feet, and her height 60 feet. A comparison with the *Royal Albert*, which is 272 feet long, 62 feet broad, and 60 feet high, will at once show what a Leviathan the new steamer will be. She is built entirely of iron, and is divided into

compartments of 60 feet each, perfectly watertight. About 10,000 tons of iron plates will be used in her, and, as each plate weighs about a third of a ton, and is secured by 100 rivets, there will be 30,000 plates and 3,000,000 rivets employed in her construction. At her bottom these plates are an inch thick: in all other parts but three-quarters of an inch up to the water-mark she is constructed with an inner and outer skin, three feet apart, each of equal firmness and solidity; and between these, at intervals of six feet, run horizontal webs of iron plate, which materially increase the powers of resistance both of the inner and outer skin. By this mode of construction it is calculated the dangers of a collision at sea, such as occurred lately in the case of the *Arctic*, are very much lessened, for, though the outer skin might be pierced, the inner one remaining intact, as it would, except under most extraordinary circumstances, the safety of the vessel would be in no wise endangered. Again, should she be short of ballast, the space between the inner and outer skin can be filled with water, and 2000 tons of ballast in this way obtained. When full, it is expected she will draw 30 feet of water,

—(the *Duke of Wellington* draws 27 feet,)—when empty, 22 feet. Both screw and paddle propellers are to be used, and the cylinders just described are intended for the paddle engine. The screw engines are being made by Messrs. Boulton and Watt. The paddle engines are 1000-horse power, and are fed by 40 furnaces. The screw engines are 1500 horse power, and require 60 furnaces. The paddles are to be 60 feet in diameter.

No apportionment has yet been made of the space to be devoted to cargo and passengers respectively, and this will, probably, depend greatly on the requirements of the traffic, to be ascertained only by experience. There are to be three tiers of cabins, and it is calculated that in each compartment of sixty feet space will be found for 100 cabins—and these will be unusually high—eight feet. In this manner this monster steamer can carry about 600 first-class and 2000 second and third-class passengers. A few such troop ships as this would materially lessen the difficulties of landing a large force in an enemy's country. She is to carry 12,000 tons of coal—sufficient for a voyage round the world.



IRON PLATES FITTING AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, WOOLWICH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"THE SPANISH DANCERS," AT THE MAYMARKET THEATRE.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.

THE great operations of building and fitting-out large ships of war are, at the present moment, scenes of especial interest; in addition to which, they are full of fine effects for the pencil of the artist. Such is the accompanying Illustration from departments of the Royal Dockyard; this branch being under the able superintendence of Mr. Atherton. The operation represented is the preparation of engines of the *Termagant*, 620-horse power.

To form the cranks on the shaft, a quantity of scrap-iron is made into small slabs, of about 1 cwt each. A sufficient number of these slabs is welded together to form three large masses of about one ton each. These are put into the furnace, and when hot are welded under the 50 cwt. Nasmyth's hammer (seen in the Illustration) to form one crank. The other crank is made by adding small slabs of iron, and welding them together. The mass required to form a crank is about $5.0 \times 2.8 \times 1.10$; and when taken from the furnace and placed under the hammer, the heat of it is so intense that only those accustomed to the work could approach it. The shaft and cranks being forged, are finished in the Turning-shop to the exact dimension. The power transmitted through this shaft is equal to 1800 horses—more than double the nominal horses' power of the engine.

In the accompanying Illustration, a portion of the engine (represented at white heat) is under the great steam-hammer; the operations are signalled by the workman on the left; and the heated mass is moved by the combined force of the several workmen on the right. Here also, might, at the same moment of the above operation, be seen the screw-propeller cast for the line-of-battle ship, *Hannibal* of ninety

guns. The diameter of the screw is 17.0, pitch 12.6, length 2.1 tons and a half. The mould, in which the screw was cast, was made in two parts, the bottom part being of bricks, placed so that the heated air can escape at the sides, and finished with a smooth surface of sand to the form of the screw. The top of the mould is a frame of iron, lined with sand; and when it is fixed to the bottom, a space is left between the two parts of the mould, the exact form of the screw. The brass is melted in a reverberatory furnace, from which it is carried to the mould in an iron vessel lined with clay. The heated air finds its escape through the sides of the mould into pipes, by which it is conveyed away, to prevent the mould from bursting. The lathe, constructed by Whitworth, is perhaps the largest in the world; it is made for turning the screws of the line-of-battle ships, and the fall-plate is 15 in diameter.

THE SPANISH DANCERS.

MR. BUCKSTONE has re-engaged the "Spanish Dancers," Senora Perea Nena and Senora Nena, with in great part the *corps de ballet* by whom these unrivalled artistes were supported, and they reappeared on the Haymarket stage last Monday, with their usual success. We have little to add to our former description concerning the style of these *coryphées*; but the above Illustration will give a better notion of their manner and merits than could be conveyed by words. We have, at least, in such representations the beauty of form and attitude, if not the grace of motion. The Dancers are caught indeed in a moment of transition; and fixed to the eye; but the suggestion is pre-ent, and the fancy conducted onward, until the agility, the rapture, and the indescribable charm are conceived by the imagination. The diligence and dignity belonging to

the movements of these Dancers, combine in the triumph they achieve and constitute a blended attraction seldom witnessed.

The pieces now selected for the renewal of our acquaintance with them, are the "Star of Andalucia," and the "Flower of the Port;" in the former of which Senora Nena's *pas mimique* is certainly a very pleasing performance, though cast into the shade, fine as it is, by the superior excellence of Senora Perea. A *Toleda Gitana*, or Gipsy Dance, is also remarkably effective: indeed, we may venture to assert, literally intoxicating in its *naïveté*, its complexity, its rapidity, its shrewdness, and its stimulating coquetry. The originality and nationality of their style must be also reckoned among the advantages possessed by the Spanish dancers. They afford, therefore, instruction as well as amusement; and on these grounds we are ready to bestow on them a hearty re-welcome to the boards of the "Little Theatre."

THE SUNDERLAND CLIPPER BARQUE "FLYING DRAGON."

FROM accounts just received, we are sorry to have to announce the loss by fire of this beautiful clipper barque, on her passage from Ceylon to London, with a general cargo. It appears that she took fire at midnight on the 31st of July last, about 200 miles from the Cape; and ran into Simon's Bay in August, burnt to the water's edge, where she was scuttled.

The *Flying Dragon* was built for the Australian trade, by Mr. John Pyle, of North Sand, Monkwearmouth—the builder of the *Spirit of the Age*, and other vessels that have been celebrated for their superior sailing qualities—for Robert Smith, Esq., of Manchester; and made on her passage out one of the fastest voyages on record, having accomplished



THE SUNDERLAND CLIPPER BARQUE, "FLYING DRAGON."

the distance between here and Port Phillip in seventy-three days. She was classed A 1 at Lloyd's for nine years, was 675 tons new measurement, and 779 tons old measurement; her length on keel, was 165 feet; length over all, 190 feet; beam, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and 18 feet 1 inch depth of hold. She was built of East India teak, under the inspection of Mr. Gaster, of London, and was one of the most perfect and advanced models of beauty in ship-building that ever left this country.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery has re-opened, after a short recess, with several additional pictures, all entitled more or less to critical notice. Lord Colborne's valuable bequests, it is true, were hung before the recess; but they will be new to many who may not have visited the Galleries since the early part of the season. Wilkie's "Parish Beadle," with the unhappy group of mountebanks, monkeys, and musicians, is an admirable example of the humorous pencil of the Scottish Hogarth. The Teniers, and the two Rembrandts—particularly the man's portrait by the latter—are good specimens of the respective artists.

The chief novelty of the season, however, is the exhibition of sixteen specimens of early Italian art—not only pre-Raphaelite, but pre-pre-Raphaelite—works anterior to the days of Angelico, Ficissola, Massaccio, Taddeo, Gaddi, Cimabue, &c., who, by their study of nature, both in her forms and expression, opened the road of truth to Raphael, and Michael Angelo himself. These works, which are part of the Minden Collection, purchased upon the authority and judgment of Mr. Dyce, are therefore, for the most part, more remarkable as curiosities than for their intrinsic beauty; as exemplifying the errors and weaknesses of an effete ancient art which preceded the modern revival. It is to be hoped that, amongst the remainder of the collection yet to be produced, there may be some of a better and more useful class, including some of the early Siennese and Florentine schools; in that case the series will tend to completeness, and the chain which connected the darkness and servile mannerism of the middle ages with the intelligence and originality of the Italian Renaissance, will become discernible. We will not, however, enter at greater length on this subject at present; for the specimens which we refer to are, apparently, hung only provisionally, and without indication of the names of their several painters; and it is not improbable that, before long, the series may be completed by the addition of the desiderata we have pointed out. We have said enough to caution the public against supposing that in the singular and crude-looking works, which hang strangely in juxtaposition with some of the most richly-coloured pictures by Guido and Salvator Rosa, they have a fair exemplification of the early Italian Schools.

Besides the sixteen pictures of Saints and other religious subjects from the Minden Collection above referred to, we observe in the Large Room a picture of considerable pretension—once supposed, we believe, to have been by the hand of Massaccio, but clearly not by that great dramatic painter. It is, nevertheless, a work of considerable value and interest; illustrative of the gaudy style of Church decoration which once prevailed so universally over Catholic Europe. The subject is one of "Angels Adoring the Infant Christ in his Mother's Arms;" the grouping is stately and artistic, the character grand and imposing, and the colouring, though giving indication of retouching in parts, has much richness and body. The gilding of entire sky, and of the glories round the heads, according to the old practice, tries the colours very much, destroying the general harmony and balance of surface; but this effect has, probably, been increased by the pains bestowed in burnishing up the former portions of the surface, whilst the latter, partially faded by age, have not been revived equivalently.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ONE might have thought that November fogs and hoar frost would have warned racing men that it is high time to lock up the Grand Stands; but the good old rule has once been broken through, and four more meetings still stand on the list, in the beginning of the second week after Newmarket Houghton. Two of these are fixed for next week; to wit, Liverpool Autumn on Tuesday, and Cowbridge Hunt on Wednesday; and each of them will be followed by a Steeplechase day. The Croxton Welter Cup (18 subs.), the Sefton Handicap (39 subs.), with Defiance 8st. 7lbs. as top weight; and the Tyro Handicap (11 subs.), are the principal items at Liverpool on the first day; and the Aintree Plate (34 subs.), and the Steeplechase (17 subs.), on the second. Needwood's penalty in the latter puts him about on the same terms with Spring as he was when he beat him this week at Worcester. The acceptances for the Cowbridge Open Steeplechase are only seven, and include no horses of any great note; while those for the Glamorganshire Stakes, on the previous day, number thirteen, Mortimer, Alp, and the notorious Tower being the top weights. This somewhat "bayan fare" for the week is amply atoned for in the coursing list of fixtures. Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham hold their comprehensive tryst on Monday and Tuesday; Kinton, near Warwick, is fixed for the same days; Southern (Cork) and Winmarleigh, for Tuesday; Cardington Club, for Tuesday, &c.; Thirsk and Auchinleck (Kyle Club Open), for Tuesday and Wednesday; Brampton, Altear Club, and Hilton, near Stockton, for Thursday and Friday; Spelthorne (Puppy Stakes), for the same days and Saturday; and Bauchurh (Shropshire), for Friday. The Great Western Stakes was won by Marqueterie, a daughter of Motley and Mocking-bird; and Sir James Boswell and Mr. Borrow have not as yet been able to agree about a match, as some eight out of their eighteen bigger puppies have been put temporarily hors de combat since they met. The same remark may apply to Miss Mowbray and British Yeoman in the steeplechase world, who have, therefore, little chance of figuring in the strong Harrow five-event list, which has been put forward for the 20th of this month. Mr. Hanwell's sale of steeplechase-horses, &c., is fixed for Thursday week, at Birmingham; but there are none of any consequence at Tattersall's next Monday and Thursday. But sportsmen may bear in mind that the Champagne Stakes (1855), the 200 Sovs. and Municipal (1856), and the Doncaster Stakes (1858) for Doncaster Autumn, also close, with several others, on Tuesday. The Cambridge commences her boat-races on Friday; and the Lady Margaret (Colquhoune) Sculls will be pulled for on the 21st, the day after Cole's and Messenger's great £200 aside match from Putney to Mortlake. £100 has already been deposited, and the remainder will be forthcoming on Wednesday next.

Having thus dealt with the future, we will glance very briefly at the gossip of the past week. Lord Exeter, the whilom owner of Beiram, Augustus, Augusta, Green Mantle, Varna, Galata, and Stockwell, retires for good at last, having sold his fourteen yearlings to "Mr. Howard" (who has now about thirty animals under John Day); and thus that rare good trainer, Harlock, is vacant. William King stays on with Baron Rothchild; and Mr. E. R. Clarke has left Charles Marson. Mr. Blenkiron—who lately gave 600 guineas for the brood-mare Palmyra—has purchased Kingstone for about 3000 guineas, and intends to locate him near Blackheath. His break-down was a bad rupture of a ligament of the off hind pastern, which has kept him under Mr. Barrow's care, at Newmarket, ever since the Whip-day. "Argus" states that Nancy is believed by John Osborne to be as good as she ever was; but to have so completely lost her nerve, that his jockey son is to hunt her with harriers this winter, to try and restore it. Rifleman is said to have been very much amiss when he ran for the Criterion; and De Clare, in spite of a strong outlay on Græcules, has taken the lead of him at the Corner. Joe Rogers, the celebrated Newmarket trainer, was buried on Wednesday. He was particularly skilful in training horses for long races, and leaves a very thriving business to his son, Sam, whose mounts have also been greatly increased by Frank Butler's retirement. There is little new in sporting literature; but the Sporting Magazine still continues its highly interesting "Recollections of the Late Sam Chifney," and mentions a fact which we are very sorry to hear, viz., that the Thornhill annuity does not survive to his widow, who is left, at Hove, near Brighton, in very reduced circumstances—a sad contrast to the days when her husband was "the observed of all observers," and kept the best table at Newmarket. A very interesting and impartial parallel is drawn in the article between Chifney and his great rivals, Robinson and Buckle; and we may also mention that a subscription is at present opened among sporting men for his widow.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Selling Stakes of 5 guvs.—Minature, 1. Souster, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 guvs.—Banbury, 1. Ino colt, 2.
Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Jack Leeming, 1. Shakespeare, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 guvs.—Le Juij, 1. Shakespeare, 2.
Autumn Flying Stakes.—Falcon, 1. Octavia, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Hurdle race Handicap.—Black Bess, 1. Jemmy the Black, 2.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase Handicap.—Needwood, 1. Spring, 2.
Hunt Steeplechase.—Bastion, 1. The Captain, 2.

EPSOM RACES.—THURSDAY.

Beddington Stakes.—Handy, 1. Lucy Banks filly, 2.
Autumn Handicap.—Misnap, 1. Little Harry, 2.
Plate £50.—Remus, 1. Michaelmas Maid, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Rosaline, 1. Dame Partlett, 2.
Bentwick Plate.—Speed the Plough, 1. Noisette, 2.
Paddock Stakes.—Merry Peal, 1. Lascelles, 2.

COLONIAL BANKS.—The Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, established eighteen months since, at the third half-yearly report for July last, after declaring the usual dividend of 10 per cent, placed £31,896 to the reserve fund, raising that fund to £69,001.

At the second aggregate meeting of the General Council of the "United Kingdom Alliance for the Total and Immediate Suppression of the Liquor Traffic," held in Manchester, last week—Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., presiding—it was resolved to raise a fund of £10,000 for the accomplishment of the objects of the Alliance, and a subscription was entered into in the room, which realised upwards of £1500.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

In the early part of the week, there was some animation in the Consol Market, and prices were steadily on the advance. The improvement in the quotations having brought forward numerous sellers, a slight decline has taken place. We may observe, however, that the present are high prices considering the nature of our foreign relations; but the absence of any pressure upon the market leads to the opinion that any material fall is not anticipated.

We have again to report the arrival of large supplies of the precious metals—about £400,000 having come to hand from Australia, £120,000 from Mexico, £165,000 from New York, and £60,000 from the Brazils. The quantity of gold now on passage from Australia is little short of £800,000. There has been only a moderate demand for gold on Continental account; hence, the stock in the Bank of England has increased to nearly £14,000,000, and a further addition to it is expected.

On Monday Consols were active. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ up to 95; Consols for Account, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95; New Three per Cents, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Bonds were 10s.; and Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. prem. Bank Stock was 211 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 213. Exchequer-bonds sold at par. The business doing on Tuesday was very moderate. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Consols for Account, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95; New Three per Cents, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10s.; Bank Stock, 211 to 213. India Bonds, 10s.; Exchequer-bills, 5s. to 8s. prem. As there was a close holiday in the Stock-Exchange on the following day, no business was reported. On Thursday the transactions were not large, yet prices were steady. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three per Cent Consols, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; the New Three per Cents, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 231; Bank Stock, 211 to 213; Exchequer-bonds, 9s. to 100; Exchequer-bills, 6s. to 9s. prem.

The Foreign House has been tolerably firm, but without leading to much business. Brazilian Five per Cents have been 98 $\frac{1}{2}$; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 59; Chilean Six per Cents, 104; Danish Five per Cents, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Three per Cents, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Three per Cents, 52; Russian Five per Cents, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88; Spanish New Deferred, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Turkish Scrip, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ prem.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61; Dutch Four per Cents, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Four per Cents, 37.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been firm, and prices have continued firm:—Australasia have marked 50; Chartered Bank of Asia, 5; Commercial of London, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 14; London and Westminster, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oriental, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Australia, 43; Union of Australia, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. Most Miscellaneous Securities have commanded very full prices:—Australian Agricultural, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$; Crystal Palace, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Electric Telegraph, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Docks, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; Victoria, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 60; Royal Mail Steam, 59; Scottish Australian Investment, 2; Van Diemen's Land, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. In Canal Shares, very little is doing:—Ashton and Oldham, 154; Birmingham, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; Coventry, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 57; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 68; Loughborough, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; Macclesfield, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$; Nest, 150; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; Stourbridge, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Warwick and Birmingham, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Waterworks Shares have sold as follows:—Berlin, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; Rathen, 70; Westminster Chartered, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, 68. Insurance Companies' Shares have been very inactive:—Atlas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Argus Life, 22; County, 125; Crown, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Globe, 127 $\frac{1}{2}$; Guardian, 55; Imperial Fire, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto Life, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Legal and General, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Phoenix, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Rock Life, 8; Royal Exchange, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sun Fire, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; Victoria Life, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bridge Shares have ruled dull:—Hungerford, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 32; Ditto, New Annuities of £7, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$; Vauxhall, 22.

Mining Shares have been in rather improved request, and the quotations have been steadily supported. Agua Fria have realized 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; Australasian, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. John del Rey, 29; Cobre Copper, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Copper Miners of England, 50; Great Nugget Vein, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; Linara, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican and South American, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Santiago de Cuba, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; South Australian, 1. The transactions in the Railway Share-market have somewhat improved, and prices have been well supported. The total "calls" for the present month are rather over £800,000. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bristol and Exeter, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Caledonian, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$; East Anglian, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Counties, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Eastern Union B Stock, 23; East Lancashire, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 55; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, A Stock, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, B Stock, 125 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Stour Valley, 69; Lancaster and Carlisle, New Thirds, 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Blackwall, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 16; London and South-Western, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 41; Newcastle and Carlisle, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk, 50; North British, 34; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, York, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$; North Staffordshire, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Scottish Midland, 61; South-Eastern, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; Vale of Neath, 18. LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 103; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, Bradford, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Wear Valley, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 97 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and Brighton, Six per Cent, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland Consolidated, 139 $\frac{1}{2}$; North-Eastern, Berwick Four per Cent, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; South-Eastern, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Luxembour, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Western of Canada, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hamilton and Toronto, 20; Namur and Liege, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Paris and Lyons, 36; West Flanders, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, October 30.—Rather a large supply of English wheat was on sale in day's market. A few very fine samples realised last week's currency; but other kinds were dull in sale, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. For foreign wheat there was scarcely any inquiry, and prices were almost nominal. Barley, the supply of which was good, moved off slowly, at a fall in value of quite 2s. per quarter. The malt trade was firm, on former terms. Oats sold steadily, at full quotations. Beans, peas, and flax were dull; but we very little change to notice in their value.

November 1.—The general demand was heavy to day, and prices were almost nominal.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, 6s. to 7s.; ditto, white, 7s. to 8s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, 6s. to 7s.; hempseed, 6s. per quarter. For barley 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Beans, 2s. to 3s.; linseed, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; winter tares, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; per bushel. English rye, 12s. to 13s. per bushel, or less in ten quarters. Linseed cakes, Essex, 21s. to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; ditto, linseed, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter. Town-malt flour, 6s. to 7s.; ditto, white, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; ditto, and Yorksh. rye, 6s. to 6s. per sack. American, 3s. to 4s. per barrel.

Scots.—Grain, really speaking, our market is steady, at least, at week's currency.

Linenseed, English, sowing, 6s. 6d.; flax, crushing, 5s. to 6s.; Metheringham and Cleethorpes, 5s. to 6s.; hempseed, 6s. per quarter. For barley 20s. to 21s. per cwt.

French.—Wheat, 5s. 6d.; barley, 3s. 6d.; oats, 2s. 6d.; rye, 3s. 6d.; ditto, 3s. 6d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 144,812; barley, 61,521; oats, 16,253; rye, 478; beans, 4932; peas, 1655 quarters.

Tra—For most kinds we have to report a very inactive demand. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place, common sandon being quoted at 10d. per lb. Up to Saturday last day was paid on 37,001,915 lbs.

Sugar.—There has

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, Nov. 6th, and Every Evening this Week, "Paul Pry," "Maudy, Mr. Wright; Col. Hardy, Mr. Chippendale. The Spanish Dancers, Mr. Hudson in a Popular Irish Farce. To conclude with the Spanish Dancers.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, and Thursday, "The Courier of Lyons" and (first time on Monday) "Schamyl." Tuesday and Friday, "Faust and Marguerite" and "Schamyl." Wednesday, "The Corsican Brothers" and "Schamyl" Saturday, "Living too Fast," "From Village to Court," and "Schamyl."

NEW ADDITIONS.—Lieut. Perry, G. V. Brooke, Her Majesty Isabella (Queen of Spain), Esquere, the Sultan of Turkey, the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten. Admission, 1s. Napoleon Room, 6d.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S VISIT to NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP the "VICTORY," interspersed with Songs, Scenery, &c. To conclude with a Grand Tabou of England and France. Open Every Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock, Dress Stalls, 2s.; Reserved, 2s.; Area, 1s.—PHILHARMONIC ROOMS, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

CALDWELL'S SOIRES DANSANTES EVERY EVENING from Eight till Twelve.—Admission, 8d. Six Private Lessons, at any hour, 1s. Great preparations are making for the FIRST GRAND BAL MAQUÉ, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.—Dean-street, Soho.

MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the TURKISH NATION, "Past and Present," from Osman, founder of the Ottoman Dynasty, down to the present Sultan Abdul-Mejid Khan. This extraordinary and unique COLLECTION of MOLELS (life-size) is realised so as to defy imitation. Illustrated by true representations of the said Sultans; Costumes, Naval, Military, and Civil; Arms, Insignia of Office; also, with the Bul-dioche, the Horrem, the Hamam, or Turkish Bath, the Kahré, She Bazaar, Carriage, Cattle, and Scenery, including every minute detail rendering all the groups strictly correct and truly natural.—THE TURKISH EXHIBITION is daily open, at Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.—Admission, One Shilling; on Saturdays, 2s. 6d.—Children, 1s. 6d.; Family Tickets (admitting five), at 10s.

Oriental Entertainment.—SYRIA, NINEVEH, and the CHALDEANS.—ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester square.—An Oriental Entertainment, comprising Panoramic illustrations of North Syria, Assyria, Nineveh, and the Modern Chaldeans, with specimens of Oriental Music, will be added to the other attractions at the Royal Panopticon during this and the ensuing week. The Entertainment consists of three parts, and will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 2 p.m., and on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7.45. Also a Cosmorama of St. Peterburgh, including Portraits of the Empress Nicholas. The Luminous and Chromatic Fountains throwing illuminated Water 100 feet high. A Panorama and Diorama Views of Verona. A splendid Collection of Chinese and Hindoo Diving Apparatus. The Subaqueous Light, &c. Scientific Lectures and Demonstrations by eminent Professors, and Performances on the Grand Organ by M. Menier and Distinct's Flageolet Horns. Uniform admission, 2s. Hours of Exhibition—Morning, 12 to 5; Evening, 7 to 10 (Saturday evenings excepted). Admission, One Shilling; Schools, and Children under Ten, Half-price. Season Admission, One Guinea; Life Admission, Ten Guineas.

CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 10 a.m. On these days the charge at the doors for admission is 1s.

It is opened on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 5s.

Tickets, including conveyance from London-bridge and admission to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at several Agencies in London.

Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £1 6s. each; without conveyance by railway, £1 2s. (the usual discount allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Turnstiles.

AUGUST. By or later.

FLEURS et COIFFURES de PARIS.—G. W. JONES, 101, Oxford-street, corner of John-street, and at the French Crystal Palace, is constantly receiving a succession of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLUMES, and HEAD-DRESSES, expressly suited to Court, Dinner, and Evening Dress, to an inspection of which all Ladies are respectively invited.—101, Oxford-street, and at the French Court, Crystal Palace. N.B. Country orders prompt y attended to.

W. RICHARDS, No. 370, Oxford-street, Manufacturer of the CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER BANKETS to the original, and a variety of other new and elegant designs, for the Conservatory, Winter Garden, Saloon, Hall, &c. No. 1, The Queen's Pattern; No. 2, Prince of Wales; No. 3, Prince Albert Pattern. The Duchesses, the Countess, the Gothic, Grecian, Canterbury, Somerleyton, Alma, and other patterns. Suspending Flower-Baskets from 4s. to 2 guineas, and upwards. Wires-woven of every description, for use and ornament. Window-blinds of all sorts.—No. 370, Oxford-street, nearly opposite the Princess' Theatre. Aviaries and Conservatories fitted up. A pattern-sheet may be obtained on application per post, &c.

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ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with a 2s. price, and description of 150 Articles; consisting of their Patent Travelling Bag, with a square opening, Ladies' Travelling Wardrobe, Solid Leather Quadruple Fortunatoe, Registered Dispatch Boxes, Dressing-Cases, &c., &c., forwarded on receipt of two stamps.—J. W. and T. Allen, 18 and 22, West Strand.

BUXTON BATHS.—ST. ANN'S HOTEL. The reduced charges for the Winter will commence on the 1st November. Conducted by Mrs. Harrison.—N.B. The New Baths are kept open, as usual, during the Winter months.

TO LOVERS of FISH.—100 Real YARMOUTH BLOATERS for 6s., package included.—The above forwarded to all parts on receipt of penny postage stamps, or a Post-office order (preferred) for the amount. Address, THOMAS LETTIS, Junr., Fish Curer, Great Yarmouth. Send plain address, county, and nearest station.

"This is the third season Mr. Lettis has supplied us with Yarmouth Bloaters, and we find the quality excellent.

"J. BRASHOWE, House Steward, Blenheim Palace.

"Oct. 20, 1854."

IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS, send Name and County to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee, search, and sketch, 3s. 6d.; or postage stamps. ARMS painted, impaled, and quartered.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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Each ship carries an experienced Captain. For Passage, &c., apply to MILLER and THOMPSON, 4, Drury-lane, Water-street, Liverpool.

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For terms of freight or passage apply to Messrs. Lewis, Potter, and Co., Glassware; or here to J. W. Fairclough and Co., 4, Tower-buildings, West.

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Particulars as to rates of Fares, Freights, &c., may be had on application at the Company's Offices in London, or at Southampton; from Robert Heathcote, Esq., the Company's Superintendent of the Cargo Department, where parcels, packages, and publications will be received for Madiera, Teneriffe, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro—freight being prepaid.

Freight taken on moderate freights outward to Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, and homeward from Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verds), Teneriffe, and Madeira.

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E. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and CAPE

of GOOD HOPE.—W. O. YOUNG will despatch at the dates named as under:

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders. | Destination. | Docks. | To sail. |
|--------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| Rubicon .. | 226 | J. B. Davies | Calcutta | London | 12 Nov. |
| Jane Fratt .. | 7,93 | H. Clare | Calcutta | London | 10 Dec. |
| Royal Fa...mily .. | 1000 | J. Harrison | Calcutta | London | 15 Dec. |
| Omar Pasha .. | 1779 | John Thomson | Bomb & China | West. Indis | 31 Oct. |
| Typhoon .. | 1112 | A. Bell | Bombay | London | 1 Dec. |
| Guelong .. | 400 | A. Bowers | Shanghai | London | 1 Dec. |
| Faithful .. | 423 | J. Manning | Hong-Kong & Canton | St. Kath. | 31 Oct. |
| John Taylor .. | 287 | J. N. Cawelt | Sydney | London | 28 Oct. |
| Mercy .. | 708 | A. Shawan | Sydney | London | 10 Nov. |
| Canary .. | 1600 | J. Galilee | Port Phillip | London | 18 Oct. |
| Excelsior .. | 418 | G. Stavers | Geelong | London | 10 Nov. |
| Launceston .. | 1100 | J. K. Betts | Melbourne | London | 8 Dec. |
| Meteor .. | 298 | H. Davies | C. Good Hope | London | 31 Oct. |
| John Knox .. | 358 | J. Monroe | C. Good Hope | London | 27 Nov. |

These ships have been selected specially for their high class and fast-sailing qualities, and will be found well worth the attention of Shippers and Passengers.

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SYDNEY.—TRANSACTIONS MONETARY and COMMERCIAL.—Messrs. MOORE, Auctioneers, Pitt-street, Sydney; Mr. W. G. MOORE, Albion-yard, London-wall, London.

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Letters of Credit and Drafts, at thirty days' sight, are granted at upon this Bank by the London Agents, Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and CO., 4, Lombard-street. They also undertake to collect Drafts, or to negotiate approved Bills on the Australian Colonies at the current rate.

WAR in the EAST.—PACKAGES and PARCELS for the Army and Fleets in the East and North; also, to India, China, Australia, and all parts of the World, are forwarded by every opportunity. Passages secured and insurances effected at reduced premiums by HICKIE, BORMAN and CO., East India and General Agents, 127, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental Agents, Southampton.

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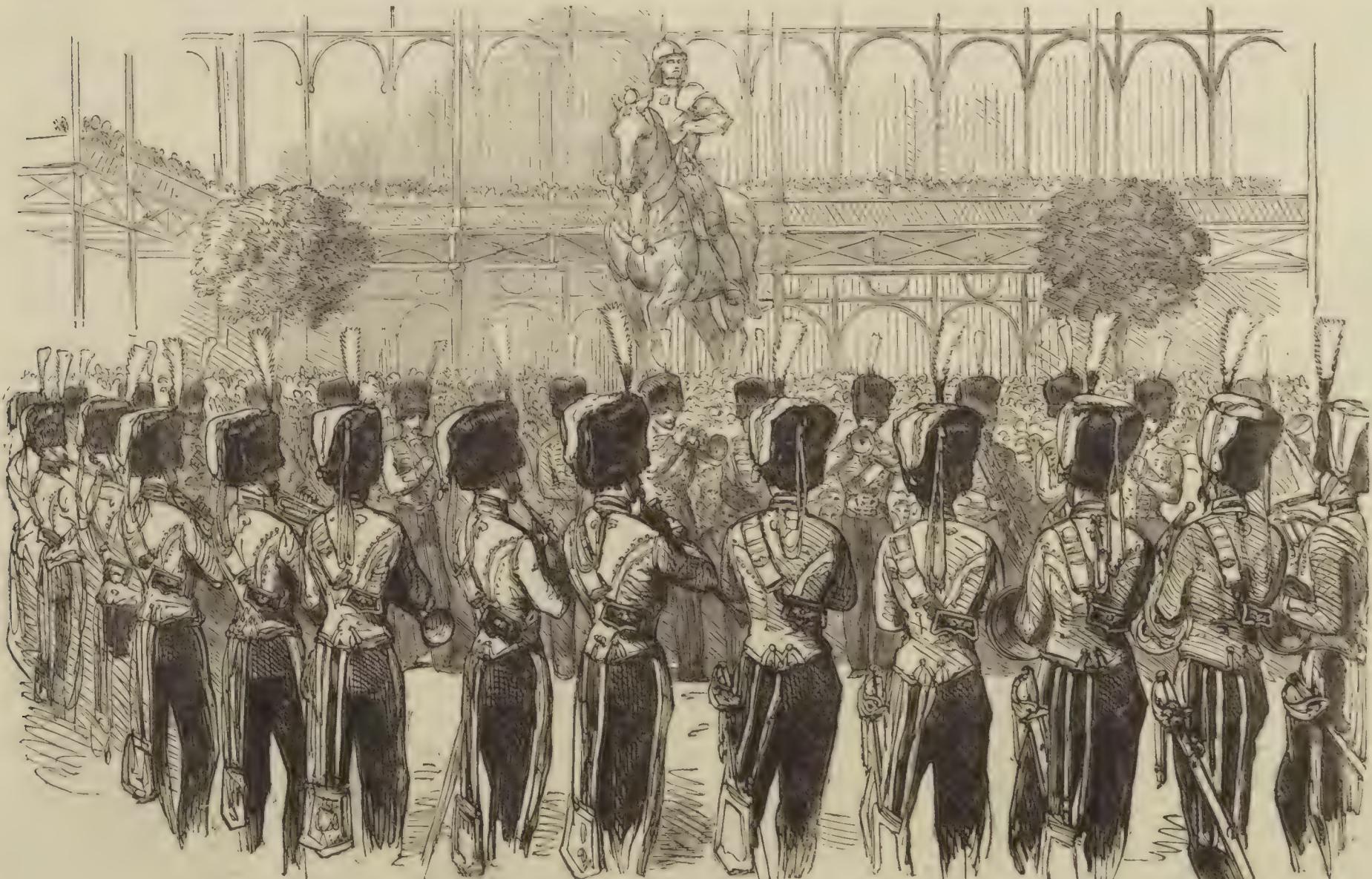
THE CRYSTAL PALACE
FETE.

The Grand Military Fête given at Sydenham, on Saturday last, "in aid of the several funds for the relief of the sick and wounded and widows and orphans of her Majesty's forces engaged in the Russian war," has proved so successful that we believe every one present, although expecting something great, was literally astonished at the splendid event of the day. Long will it be before the quiet neighbourhood of Sydenham, Norwood, and Anerley forgets the multitude that assembled last Saturday. The great mass of the visitors of course went down by the railroad, and in such numbers that the approaches to the Brighton Railway station were completely blocked up by the train of vehicles during great part of the morning. To get across the narrow and slippery defile of London-bridge in a carriage was a matter of extreme difficulty, and not a few who had gone thus far in various conveyances preferred to dismount, and to pass over it on foot, in order to avoid the extreme delay to which vehicles were subjected. Although the trains were composed of more than the usual number of carriages, and were dispatched at more frequent intervals than is ordinarily the case, they proved totally inadequate to relieve the platform of the accumulating crowd. As each train drew up, it was the signal for a rush and a scramble: neither priority of arrival, nor the possession of a superior class of tickets, was of any avail; many, too weak or too timid for the contest, saw train after train depart without being able to enter; some even turned away in despair, occasionally not without marks of the struggle either in person or clothes; and throughout the morning the holders of first, second, and third-class tickets were mingled together, without the possibility of securing the kind of carriages for which they had paid.

The doors of the Palace opened at ten o'clock; and the French Guides, who were the "lions" of the day, and who occupied a conspicuous platform raised in the Great Transept, played "God Save the Queen," accompanied by the Palace band. However, the day had not yet begun; and the visitor who had heard nothing of the Fête might have supposed that this was a mere ordinary occasion, had not his attention been arrested by a large trophy erected in the very centre of the building: this was composed of flags, cannon, and other arms, from the Tower stores; and had been designed and executed under the superintendence of Mr. G. Stacey, storekeeper at the Tower. The base consisted of a round platform, with two steps, covered with crimson cloth, on which were placed rows of cannon-balls. Above the base were two brass cannon



THE GRAND MILITARY TROPHY, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, ON SATURDAY L ST.—THE GUIDES' BAND.

taken at Bomarsund, and at opposite angles two mortars. The whole structure—which comprised weapons of all kinds, as well as four complete suits of steel armour—was in three compartments, each smaller than the one below; and terminated in a lofty pole, from which were suspended the flags of France, Turkey, and England, crowned with a wreath of laurel.

The musical performance specially provided for the entertainment of this enormous concourse of people was got up on a very large scale. The music, in accordance with the character of the Fête, was of the military kind. There was an extraordinary gathering of military bands. In the first place, the band of the French Imperial Regiment Les Guides had come from Paris, by order of the Emperor, for the express purpose of giving their assistance on this occasion. There were the bands of the seven Regiments of Guards, of the 18th and 91st Regiments of Foot, of the Royal Artillery, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, of the Royal Marines, of the Hon. Artillery Company, of the Naval and Military Schools at Greenwich and Chelsea; and, lastly, the band of the Crystal Palace Company. A regular programme was formed for the employment of this immense musical host. During the earlier part of the day the various bands were stationed separately in the interior of the building; and afterwards they all assembled on the Terrace, or Esplanade, for the purpose of performing a regular selection in the open air. The arrangement was sufficiently judicious; but the unprecedented influx of people, and the consequent confusion, presented obstacles to its being completely carried out. In the interior the various bands were placed too near each other; and, as no precaution was taken to prevent more than one playing at a time, two or three different tunes were sometimes heard together, producing "unprepared discords" not recognised in any system of harmony. On the Terrace, the confusion was still greater. The space on which the combined bands were to assemble not having been kept clear, the whole ground was covered with a dense mass of people, through which the performers had to struggle the best way they could; and, at length, when the performance began, not half their number had been got together. However, this "music under difficulties" was, on the whole, better than might have been expected. The famous band of the Guides did not belie their reputation. They formed the great object of curiosity and attraction; and, very properly, were placed in the most favourable situation for being seen as well as heard to advantage. The band is differently constructed from our military bands. The treble instruments (as with us) are clarinets, basses, and flutes; but the brass

instruments are chiefly of the kind recently invented by M. Sax, and which, though an immense improvement on the ordinary instruments, in quality of tone, purity of tune, and facility of execution, are not, as yet, sufficiently employed in this country. The strength of the band is forty-six—not fifty-six, as has been stated. Their training, under their able *chef*, M. Mour, is perfect; and they play with a precision, an attention to the most delicate gradations of sound, a degree of fire and spirit which, though we are not disposed to undervalue our own military music, we have never heard equalled in this country. Their superiority is partly owing to their training, but partly also to the improved construction of their instruments. We hope the emulation created by their presence will lead to an improvement here. The combined performance on the Terrace had considerable grandeur in so far as the instrumental effects were concerned; but the attempt to sing a vocal chorus was a total failure; the voices were lost in the open air, and so feeble as to be barely audible. This was at once felt to be the case; and the "Old Hundredth," which was to have closed the performance, was not attempted.

One curious effect of the performance on the Terrace is well worth notice. So sensible was the vibration of the glass, that every note played by the band was distinctly reverberated; and it seemed as if the band without was accompanied with miraculous precision by a band within. Some persons, indeed, declared as a matter of fact that the expedient employed on the stage when the prompter represents an echo, had been adopted on this occasion, and that there were real substantial musicians playing on real substantial brass inside the Palace in response to their brethren out of doors.

The most exciting moment of the day was when, shortly before four o'clock, the Guides returned to their station in the interior of the Palace, and again played "God Save the Queen," which was followed by "Partant pour la Syrie." These airs had been played countless times during the earlier part of the day, but now they derived new importance from the circumstance that they were executed in the presence of the whole condensed multitude. All the galleries were crammed; a long perspective of waving hats and handkerchiefs reached into the furthest distance, and thunders of encore pealed through the vast edifice, to be promptly and vigorously answered by the willing band. At that moment the Guides, not as accomplished military musicians, but as Frenchmen, as the representatives of an ally, were objects of actual idolatry to a throng which, for number and distinction combined, was perhaps unparalleled.

After the great demonstration of the visitors *en masse* a gradual departure took place. The subsequent history of the day is a history of still greater difficulties in securing homeward vehicles than those of the journey from London. It is sufficient to say that those who walked to Austerley found themselves in a better position than those who sought the "Crystal Palace train," and that on no occasion during the retreat was a third-class man known to avoid a first-class carriage from motives of conscience. Indeed, on the arrival of one of the trains at the ticket station near London-bridge, when the ticket taker, entering a first-class carriage, received every form of ticket save that of the first-class, and was told that he ought to consider himself lucky to get anything, he seemed to think the remark perfectly natural, and pocketed his tickets without comment.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. R. WHISTON.

THE valuable testimonials purchased with the surplus fund remaining from the subscriptions raised in this country and in Van Diemen's Land to indemnify the Rev. Robert Whiston for the costs to which he had been put in resisting the prosecution instituted against him by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, were presented to Mr. Whiston, at his residence, adjoining the Cathedral Grammar School, on Friday afternoon last. The articles consisted of a large Epergne, a massive Silver, a Teakettle, and Inkstand, all of silver, wrought in the best style of workmanship.

The total amount of the subscriptions collected was £2245 5s., of which £162 had been sent from Hobart Town; £653 6s. from Manchester, and other towns in Lancashire; £162 15s. from Derby; £250 obtained in Kent; and the remainder in the metropolis and other parts of the country.

The deputations assembled at Mr. Whiston's residence; and, having been ushered into the library, the several members were introduced to him by Mr. W. Macclark, Mayor of Rochester, one of the local treasurers of the fund which had been raised.

Mr. Thomas Clegg, who headed the deputation from Manchester, said that, having himself laboured during many years for educational purposes, he heartily and sincerely rejoiced when he found that Mr. Whiston had taken up the cause with which his name had since become so intimately identified (Hear, hear). When Mr. Whiston commenced his exposure of the corruption of the Chapter of Rochester Cathedral, he (Mr. Clegg) was engaged in a like struggle at Manchester—to restore to educational purposes large funds which had been misappropriated and squandered by trustees, instead of being applied to the objects for which they were originally designed. The importance of the struggle in which the rev. gent. man had been engaged all would admit; it had, he was happy to say, been admitted and recognized by the public voice of England, and not by England alone, but by the Antipodes (Cheers). He (Mr. Clegg) hoped he should live to see the day when the Cathedral system would be supplanted by the parochial system—when every Dean and Canon would have a parochial charge, where he might preach the Gospel to the poor, and be made useful in his day and generation (Cheers).

Mr. Clegg then presented the English testimonials, consisting of a silver Inkstand, Teakettle, and a splendid silver Epergne. On the top of the Epergne, is a group of figures representing Wisdom, Justice, and Perseverance; and on one of the panels is the following inscription:—

To the Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Grammar School, Rochester, is gratefully and admiringly offered, with the highest esteem and regard of the many lovers of justice who have subscribed to it, this Testimonial, arising from the subscription of more than £2000, spontaneously contributed by persons of all classes in the kingdom of Great Britain, to defray the expenses incurred by him in vindicating the uncorrupt appropriation of educational bequests, and asserting the long-lost rights of cathedral schools, and successfully defending himself during his arduous and protracted struggle against the proceedings instituted by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, upon the publication of his alleged libel, "Cathedral Trusts, and their Fulfilment."

Mr. Nasmyth also spoke of the great exertions made by Mr. Whiston, whose contest with the Chapter of Rochester he described as an act of heroism equal to any of those recorded in ancient or modern times.

Captain Baker, addressing Mr. Whiston, said, it was his gratifying privilege, in the name of Sir John Pedder and 153 of the principal residents of Hobart Town, to present him with a splendid silver Salver, as a token of their esteem for him, and of their opinion of the good he had effected in the cause of Cathedral reform. The salver bears the following inscription:—

Viro Reverendo Roberto Whiston incolae quidam Tasmaniensis impugnat et constantem animum mirati quod jura alumnum scholarium capitularium pietate majorum sancta diuturnata vero temporum opressa nostra hac denuo aetate vindicaverit munusculum hoc studi et benevolentia pignus donandum curavere.

Mr. F. Bennoch, on behalf of the London deputation, remarked that the subscribers had not regarded Mr. Whiston, while engaged in the contest which he had carried on, as a private individual merely, but they had looked upon him as a public benefactor.

The Rev. R. Whiston returned to his friends his most sincere and heartfelt thanks. There were gentlemen present who had done much through private friendship, while others had travelled some hundreds of miles to shew their interest in a great public cause. Some present had been known to him during a space of twenty years, who were friends at the beginning of the business in which he had been engaged, and who at that time gave him their kind sympathy, advice, and co-operation, who had ever been ready at his call; and it was one of the most gratifying circumstances in connection with his proceedings, that all those who were his friends in the first instance had gathered round him that day (Cheers). In the struggle which, by the help of his friends and the public feeling which had been evinced throughout England, he had been able to bring to something like a successful issue, he had not offended or displeased them; their ardour had not been chilled or cooled. Friends they were then, friends they continued to be, and friends, he felt assured, they would remain until the end (Cheers). The deputations had assembled that day from various parts of England to do honour, through him, to a great cause, which he trusted the people of England would continue to support. It was now more than six years and a half since that very room he made his first application to the Chapter of Rochester Cathedral—an application which he meant to be, and which he believed was, respectful. He hoped he might say, without offence to any one, that if that simple application had been met by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester as it ought to have been, that splendid testi-

monial now before him, to which peer and peasant had contributed, might have been theirs, and the gentleman who had procured it for himself would have honoured them for commencing a reform of a bad system (Hear, hear). Perhaps it was his good fortune that they did not entertain the application, for the manner in which they had disregarded it had enabled him to do some good in his generation. As one of the results of the public feeling evinced in this matter, he might refer to the bulky volume which had been published in the form of a report from the Cathedral Commissioner—a volume which told a curious tale in reference to what he had to contend against. It was simply this:—That during the four years he was fighting the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, their legal expenses were £1000—a fact which would at once show that he would not have been able to go on with the object he had in view without the hearty support which the public had rendered him. Some remarks had been made by one of the speakers in reference to what was going on in the East. If there were one thing in the matter in which he had been engaged more satisfactory than another it was this:—Henry VIII. provided that there should always be maintained in Rochester Cathedral six old men who had been mutilated

appalling scene may God preserve me from witnessing again. I was in the act of trying to save my child, when a portion of the paddle-box came rushing up edgeways, just grazing my head, and falling its whole weight upon the head of my darling child. In another moment I beheld him lying lifeless in the water. I succeeded in getting him on the top of the paddle-box, in company with eleven others. One, however, soon left for another piece of the wreck, finding it could not support him. Others remained till they were one by one released by death. We stood in water at a temperature of 45 deg. up to our knees, and frequently the sea broke entirely over us. We soon seemed to separate from our friends on other parts of the wreck, and passed a dreary night, each one of us expecting every hour would be our last. At last the wished-for morning came, dreary and cold, with a dense fog; not a living soul to be seen but our own party—seven now being left. In the course of the morning we saw some water-casks, and other things, belonging to our ship; but nothing that we could get could afford us any relief. Our raft was steadily settling, as it absorbed more and more water. About noon Mr. S. M. Woodruffe, of New York, was relieved by death. All the others now began to suffer very severely for the want of water, except Mr. George F. Allen and myself. In that respect we were very much favoured, although we had not a drop on the raft. The day continued foggy, except just at noon, "as near as we could judge." We had a clear horizon for about half an hour, and nothing could be seen but water and sky.

Night came on thick and dreary, with our minds made up that neither of us would live to see the light of another day, and very soon three more of our suffering party were relieved by death, leaving Mr. Allen, a young German, and myself. Feeling myself getting exhausted, I now sat down for the first time, about eight o'clock in the evening, on a trunk which providentially had been found on the wreck. In this way I slept a little through the night, and became somewhat refreshed. About an hour before daylight (Friday, the 29th), we saw a vessel's light near to us, and exerted ourselves to the utmost of our strength in hauling, until we became quite exhausted. In about a quarter of an hour the light disappeared to the east of us.

Soon after daylight a barque hove in sight, to the N.W. of us, the fog now having lighted a little, steering apparently for us, but in a short time she seemed to have changed her course, and again we were doomed to disappointment. Yet I feel in hopes that some of our fellow-sufferers may have been seen and rescued by them. Shortly after we had given up all hopes of being rescued by the barque, a ship was discovered to the east of us, steering directly for us. We now watched her with the most intense anxiety as she approached us, with the wind varying, causing her to change her course several points. About noon they fortunately discovered a man on the raft near them, and succeeded in saving him by the second mate jumping over the side and making a rope fast round him, by which he was got on board safely. The man proved to be a Frenchman, who was a passenger on board the steamer with which we came into collision. He immediately informed the Captain that others were on pieces of the wreck, and by going aloft he saw us and three others. We were the first to which the boat was sent, and safely taken on board about three o'clock p.m. The next was Mr. James Smith, of Mississippi, second-class passenger. The others saved were five of our firemen. The ship proved to be the *Cambray*, of and from Glasgow, bound to Montreal, Capt. John Russell.

Every attention and kindness was bestowed on the Captain and the others who had been saved along with him. On the 14th inst. Captain Luce writes:—"We have safely arrived at Quebec; and I am left without a penny in the world to help myself with."

The New York papers received by the *Canada* mention that Captain Luce reached his home, at Yowkers, on the 16th ult., where he was met by his neighbours and friends with every demonstration of delight; indeed, throughout the entire route from Montreal, he was everywhere hailed by vast crowds, who went forth to meet him with joyful congratulations and honest hearty sympathy. Sermons had been preached in all the places of worship on the all-absorbing theme, and had been listened to by immense numbers. A strong feeling prevailed against the crew for their disgraceful conduct, and they had been denounced in the principal churches.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—A Vienna Correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* has given the following interesting information relative to the Austrian army:—69,800 men, with 144 guns, are posted in the German provinces (in Austria), under the command of General Count Wimpffen. The army under Marshal Radetzky, in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and on the right bank of the Po, consists of 117,000 men, with 160 guns. The "mobile" army in Galicia, the Bukovina, and the Danubian Principalities, with the reserves in Hungary and Transylvania, is composed of 30 Infantry regiments, 10 battalions of Chasseurs, 16 regiments of Heavy and 18 of Light Cavalry, 12 battalions of Border troops, 24 depôt battalions, and 25 field and 18 reserve batteries. The total is 225,500 men, with 200 field and 114 reserve guns. The troops are thus distributed: in the Danubian Principalities, 24,000 men (this is much below the mark); in Hungary and Transylvania, 58,000 men; in Galicia and the Bukovina, 30,000; and in the district of Cracow, 63,000 men. The forces under Ban Jellachich and General Mamula consist of 25,400 troops of the Line, and 70,000 Borderers, with 72 guns. In the Federal fortresses in Germany are 12,800 men, with 24 guns. According to this calculation, the military force of Austria is composed of 520,200 men, with 664 guns, and this is probably below rather than above the mark.

THE CRIMEA COMMISSIONARIAT.—The merchant shipping is more than ever beset by officers in search of provisions; to-day a vessel arrived from Constantinople laden with edibles, and she at once opened her hatches to the public; but, when I went on board in the evening, all was gone save a little tobacco and a firkin or two of butter—the latter was not sold because the owner would not retail less than 60 lbs. at a time—picture a subaltern, in light marching order, with a keg of butter 60 lbs. weight—he would be sent to Yarmouth as insane, or tried by a court-martial for conduct unbefitting the character of a man fighting for his country's honour. By dint of good luck, I fell in with six dozen of beer on board a small steamer, and a cask of wine which had sought me in vain for four long months; but these drinkables, although very acceptable for our small mess, are not what we yearningly desire; we want some fresh meat, in the form of fowls, ducks, pigs, sheep, or oxen, to relieve our suffering frames. Wine and beer, with salt rations day after day, are of little value, while with mutton or beef hash they are truly refreshing. If our friends at home could but see the fore-quarter of mutton brought in for our rations this morning, they would declare no Christian could eat it. Our opinion happily differs from that of our affectionate relatives: we greet the thin, unhappy-looking lamb with greedy eyes, and rejoice that salt pork was to be escaped at to-day's dinner. Oh! should God be pleased to carry us home to old England, shall we not enjoy heartily the comforts of a domestic life? Our poorest flesh and blood need not mind inviting us to dinner—the simplest home dish will always contrast favourably with our Crimea table.—*Letter from the Crimea.*

THE SOUTH SHIELDS PENDULUM EXPERIMENTS BY THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

We have already briefly explained the arrangements made for this important series of experiments with the pendulum, in the Harton Coalpit, at South Shields. At the request of several scientific gentlemen, the Astronomer Royal, Professor Airy, gave an explanation of these experiments to the members of the Mechanics' Institution and Working Men's Institution of South Shields, on Tuesday week, the 24th ult.; but it will be some time before the astronomical observations obtained will have been sufficiently reduced to arrive at the anticipated results.

The experiments at the colliery, which extended over from three to four weeks, having been brought to a close, the instruments had been removed to the lecture-room, and were placed on the opposite ends of the platform in exactly the same relative positions as they had occupied at the pit—one set below, and the other above ground. The apparatus consists of two astronomical clocks with compensation pendulums, two invariable pendulums (Kater's) suspended on strong tripod iron stands immediately in front of the clock pendulums. An astronomical clock, and an invariable pendulum were placed at each station with barometer and thermometer attached, which were regularly observed, so that the necessary corrections might be made for atmospheric resistance, variations of temperature, &c. There was also at each station a galvanic signal-needle, and these were connected by means of insulated wires, placing the observers in electric communication. The upper and lower stations at Harton Pit were exactly in a vertical line, and distant nearly a quarter of a mile; and at each station the instruments were carefully enclosed to prevent the vibrations of the pendulums being affected by currents of air.

James Mather, Esq., occupied the chair at the meeting at Shields; and, with a few well-timed observations, introduced the distinguished lecturer.

The Astronomer Royal commenced by observing that the present lecture was due to the people of South Shields and the county of Durham generally, in return for the very kind assistance which he had received. He also acknowledged his obligation to the Durham Observatory. Mr. Airy next proceeded to state that his grand object was to arrive at the weight of our globe—the earth—it being necessary to know this before we can proceed to determine the weight or mass of the sun, moon, and planets, which is of the utmost importance to practical astronomy. The size and figure of the earth being now pretty accurately



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. ROBERT WHISTON.

and maimed in the King's wars or service, or otherwise brought to poverty. It was a solemn injunction that they should always be maintained there out of the funds provided for the purpose; and yet it would scarcely be believed that from 1776 to 1859 no such men had ever been appointed. He thought it right that they should be restored. He applied to his friends; and now there were receiving the benefits of which he had spoken six old men, two of whom had fought at Waterloo, and the others in most distinguished and glorious engagements. He hoped and trusted that he should see some of those gallant heroes who had recently shown a chivalry and bravery unequalled in the world's history, and who had been maimed and mutilated in a righteous cause, standing in Rochester Cathedral, receiving the bounty which Henry VIII. provided for them (Loud cheers). He hoped to see some of the heroes of the Alma, and, it might be, the conquerors of Sebastopol, among the bedesmen of the sacred edifice (Renewed applause).

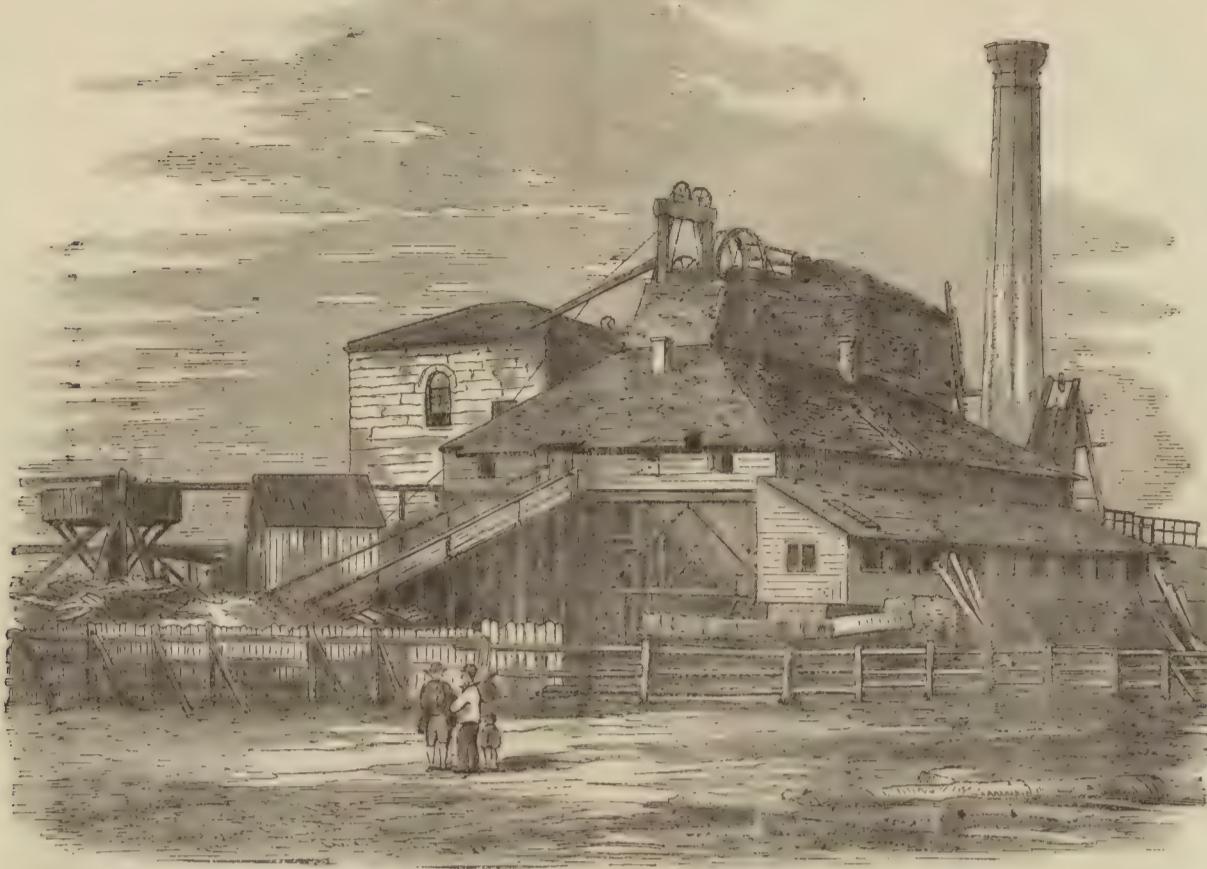
Subsequently, a large party, consisting of members of the deputations and of private friends, partook of Mr. Whiston's hospitality at dinner; and the entire school were regaled by him next day.

LOSS OF THE "ARCTIC" STEAMER.—CAPT. LUCE'S NARRATIVE.

BRAVE Captain Luce, whose heroic conduct formed so striking a contrast to that of the crew under his command—who gallantly stood by the sinking ship to the last moment, and not till it had fairly sunk made the slightest attempt to save himself, was miraculously saved, after more than two days' suffering from cold and hunger. In a letter addressed to Mr. E. K. Collins, whose family was on board the *Arctic*, Captain Luce gives an interesting account of the catastrophe, and of his own sufferings. After relating the circumstances under which the collision occurred, he proceeds to describe the conduct of the crew:—

Finding the leak gaining on us very fast, notwithstanding all our powerful means of keeping her free, I resolved to get the boats ready, and as many ladies and children placed in them as possible; but no sooner had the attempt been made, than the firemen and others rushed into them in spite of all opposition. Seeing this state of the ship, I ordered the boats to be veered astern by ropes, to be kept in readiness till order could be somewhat restored, when to my dismay I saw them cut the rope in the boat, and soon disappear astern in the fog. Another boat was broken down by persons rushing into her while hanging at the davits, and many were precipitated into the sea and drowned. This occurred while I had been engaged in getting the starboard guard-boat ready, and placed the second officer in charge of her, when the same fearful scene as with the first boat was being enacted—men leaping from the top of the rail down twenty feet, crushing and maiming those who were in the boat. I then gave orders to the second officer to let go, and row after the ship, keeping under or near the stern, to be ready to take on board women and children as soon as the fires were out and the engines stopped. My attention was then directed to the other quarter-boat, which I found broken down, but hanging by one tackle. A rush was made for her also, and some dozen or fifteen got in and cut the tackle, and were soon out of sight. In the meantime I found that not a seaman or carpenter was left on board, and we were without any tools to assist in building a raft, as our only hope, and that the only officer left was Mr. Doran, the third officer; who aided me with the assistance of the passengers, who deserve great praise for their coolness and energy in doing all in their power up to the very last moment before the ship sank from under us. The chief engineer, with a part of his assistants, had taken our smallest deck boat, and before the ship went down pulled away, with about fifteen persons. We had succeeded in getting the fore- and main yard, main-top-sail, and two top-gallant yards overboard, and such other small spars and materials as we could collect, when I was fully convinced that the ship must go down in a very short time, and not a moment was to be lost in getting the spars lashed together to form a raft. To do this it became necessary to get the life-boat, "our only remaining boat," into the water. This being accomplished, I gave Mr. Doran charge of the boat, taking care to keep the oars on board, to prevent them from leaving the ship, hoping still to get the most of the women and children in this boat at last. They had made considerable progress in securing the spars together, when an alarm was given that the ship was sinking, and the boat shoved off without oars or anything to help themselves with, and when the ship sank the boat had got clear, probably the eighth of a mile to leeward. In an instant, about a quarter to five p.m., the ship went down, carrying every soul on board with her.

I soon found myself on the surface, after a brief struggling, with my own helpless child in my arms, when I again found myself impelled downwards to a great depth, and before I reached the surface a second time had nearly perished and lost the hold of my child. As I struggled to the surface of the water a most awful and heart-rending scene presented itself to my view; over two hundred men, women, and children struggling together amidst pieces of wreck of every kind, calling on each other for help, and imploring Almighty God to help them. Such an



MOUTH OF THE HARTON COAL-PIT, SOUTH SHIELDS.

known, it only remains to determine its mean density, i.e., the average weight of say a cubic foot, and the total weight of the globe is easily calculated.

The Astronomer Royal then proceeded to detail the experiments. Harton Pit is 1260 feet deep; its mode of ascent and descent is by "cage and tub," which is made in either way, with the smoothness of a railway carriage, in less than two minutes. The extensive nature of this pit may be judged by the amount of passages which it contains in its workings, in connection with its other shaft, St. Hilda. They are upwards of 100 miles; and there are underground passages more than 2½ miles in a direct line.

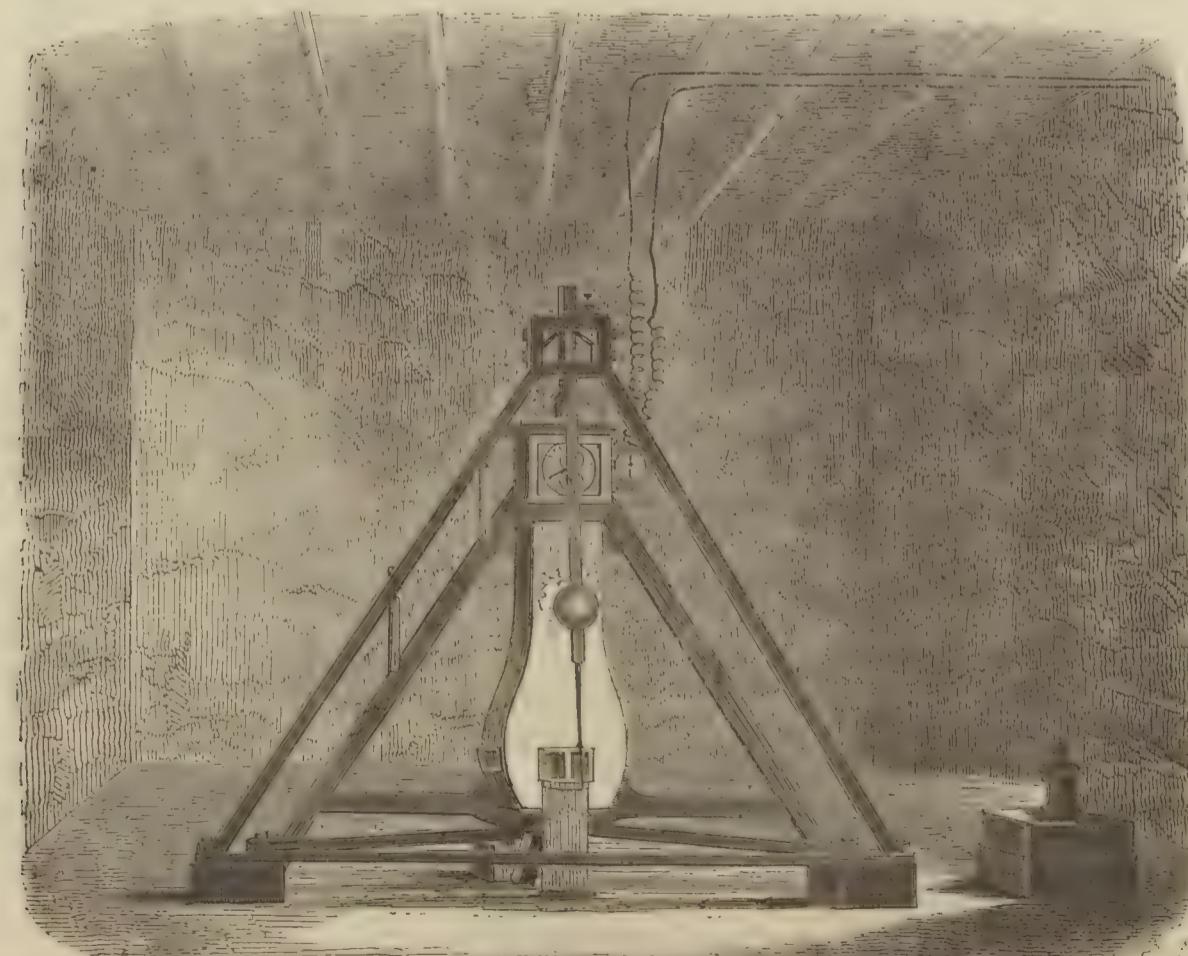
A model Zenith-Sector was explained in connection with the late Dr. Maskelyne's experiments and observations at the mountain Schehallien, in Scotland, in 1774. Professor Airy next detailed the various experiments with the Torsion Balance by Cavendish, Reich, and the late Francis Baily.

The results of the above experiments show the mean density of the earth to be five to six times the weight of water. This was the state of the inquiry in 1826, when Professor Airy and Dr. Whewell saw that the problem might be solved in an entirely different manner. A little reflection is sufficient to show that, if the mean density of the earth be from five to six times that of water, as indicated by previous experiments, the interior of the earth must be considerably heavier than its superstratum, which, so far as we have been able to penetrate, we know to be little less than one-half that weight. Now the question arose—How was this to be determined? How were we to ascertain whether the centre of the globe was a mass of matter, probably as dense as gold or platinum? Messrs. Airy and Whewell directly saw that if this was the case it would be most easily settled by observing the number of vibrations made by a pendulum swung at the surface of the earth and at the bottom of the deepest mine. The number of vibrations of the pendulum is a correct measure of the power of gravitation; and, as we penetrate the comparatively light super-strata or crust of the globe, and approach the much denser and heavier mass forming the interior, the attraction of gravitation will be considerably increased, and the effect will be to accelerate the vibration of the pendulum, i.e. to make it go quicker. This principle forms the basis of the Harton Pit experiments. Mr. Airy here enumerated the many difficulties to be encountered, and the many precautions to be used in the prosecution to such deli-

cate inquiries. He then proceeded to state that he and Dr. Whewell attempted the experiment at the Dolcoath mines in Cornwall in the year 1828, but were completely defeated. One principal difficulty was the comparison of the clocks at the top and bottom of the mine, which at that time could only be managed by conveying a chronometer, in the most inconvenient manner, down a series of ladders, altogether different from being lowered *direct* to the bottom in the cage at Harton Colliery. Despite of this difficulty they persevered until, from some serious accident, the mine was inundated with water, and they were "drowned out." Mr. Airy here remarked that as it was necessary in these cases to combine philosophy with pertinacity, he had lately resolved to renew the attempt, but with the new element before mentioned—viz., the Electric Signal. This enabled the two observers to know the exact instant at which the clock time was to be noted at both stations, which was done every four hours, night and day, for four or five days, when the invariable pendulums were changed—the pendulum which had been swinging at the upper station was taken down the pit and hung up in front of the clock at the lower station, and that which had been down the previous five days was brought to the station at the surface, and a new series of observations commenced: in this way any difference in the length of the pendulums was got rid of. Mr. Airy thought that, with care, the final error of the pendulums would not exceed *one-tenth of a second per day*. The necessary elements, or data, for the calculation of the mean density of the earth by this method, are—first, the difference in the number of the vibrations at the top and bottom of the mine; and, secondly, the thickness and mean density, or specific gravity, of the outer shell of the globe which could be pretty easily arrived at. The Astronomer Royal demonstrated, by the assistance of a diagram, the effect which the outer crust would produce on the lower pendulum, which, fortunately, may be said to be *none at all*.

Professor Airy, in conclusion, stated that, before he could say whether the results would show any difference at all, many long calculations and deductions would require to be made. The figures recorded "looked well," and reflected the highest credit on his six assistants, who were the most careful observers he could desire.

Mr. Ingham, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to the Astronomer Royal, thanked him for having, at his request, issued a ticket to each of the members of the South Shields Mechanics' Institution.



PENDULUM-ROOM AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HARTON COAL-PIT.

To this report of the lecture, abridged from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, we add a few details. The position of the two pendulum rooms, was one at the top of the pit, the other at the bottom, within 100 yards of it, exactly vertical. The instruments in the upper and lower rooms were so similar of each other; and at certain intervals, to correct any irregularity, those at the top were placed below, and those below, above, changing places. The upper and lower astronomical clock, exactly regulated to each other, had each on the balls of their pendulums an illuminated disk, about the size of a crown-piece. Exactly in front, and within a few inches, hung a free (Kater's) pendulum, suspended on very hard steel, shaped to an obtuse angle, moving on an agate plane. The number of vibrations of the clock within any given time, are of course registered by the clocks themselves. The number of the vibrations of the free pendulums, produced exclusively by gravitation, were ascertained exactly by their proportionate number to those of the clocks. At intervals each free pendulum, which moves more quickly than the clock pendulum, passes and repasses in front of the latter, exposing, first on the right and then on the left, the illuminated disk on the clock pendulum. When a certain series has been gone through, the illuminated disk is covered for a second or two by the free pendulum in front; and this obscuration, or coincidence, marks exactly the proportionate number of vibrations due to each. The exact time is then noted, the temperature, the barometric pressure, the relative time of the clocks above and below, by the galvanic signal needle; and then the observation is complete, both in the mine and at the surface.

This coincidence requires so exact an observation, and from a direct line in front, that a small telescope is fixed in the most precise manner within a few feet, to make the observations—in which so much precision and care were used that the tenth of a second was frequently noted, which develops in the calculations in some instances nearly the four-hundredth part of that brief period of time.

To ascertain the weight of the earth's crust will be more open to error. It requires that every description of stratum, lying between the upper and lower pendulum for these 1260 feet should have its weight exactly found, as well as its thickness measured. In some places, near the surface, there are clay and earth; in others, as you descend, sandstone, limestone, shale, and then seams of coal; some of the strata are saturated with water, others quite dry. All these varieties of deposits, in their respective conditions, must be distinctly examined and weighed. Difficult, as it may appear, all this may be done; and the genius that has hitherto arranged and developed this important experiment will doubtless find means to complete the operation.

Mr. Dunkin, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, conducted the experiments in Professor Airy's absence, assisted by Mr. Ellis, of the same Observatory; Mr. Pagon, of the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford; Mr. Rumkin, of the Durham Observatory; Mr. Creswick, of the Cambridge Observatory; and Mr. Simmonds, of the Red-hill Observatory, Surrey.

The accompanying illustrations show a view of Harton Pit, which is merely interesting as being the scene of the observations. The lower Engraving shows Professor Airy's apparatus *in situ*, in the room built for its reception at the bottom of the pit shaft (1260 feet below the surface). The lantern, placed on the block, is for the purpose of illuminating the pendulum disk, there being a glazed aperture in the side of the clock (shown on the opposite side) to admit the light. The spiral wires are the telegraphic conductors, which were carried up to the ceiling through the wall, and so up the shaft to the upper station. The instruments suspended from the iron support on the left, are two thermometers. No figures are introduced, inasmuch as during the observations, no one was admitted into the room; the observer being seated in a separate apartment, and making his observations by means of a telescope through an aperture in the wall.

Professor Airy has kindly agreed to forward his lecture, explanatory of the noble subject, written *in extenso*, to South Shields for publication.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.—TESTIMONIAL TO DR. ARMSTRONG.

On Tuesday, last week, advantage was taken of the paying off of the recently-returned Arctic ships at Woolwich, to present Dr. Armstrong, the surgeon of the *Investigator*, with a gold chronometer and chain, which the petty officers, seamen, and marines determined to purchase for him previous to quitting the ship, as a mark of their high estimation for his services as medical officer during the voyage. The gift (Bennett, maker, Cheapside), bears a representation of the *Investigator* imbedded in the ice, chased on one side; and, on the other, the following inscription:—

Presented, October, 1854,
to Alexander Armstrong,
M.D., (late) Surgeon
H.M.S. *Investigator*, by
the Petty Officers, Seamen,
and Marines of that ship,
as a testimony of their
sincere respect and grati-
tude for his unwearied
professional skill and hu-
manity during the un-
paralleled Arctic Service,
which resulted in the dis-
covery of the North-West
Passage.

The presentation took place at the Ship Hotel, GOLD WATCH PRESENTED TO DR. ARMSTRONG, where Mr. James Nelson read an appropriate address, bearing the following testimony to Dr. Armstrong's services—"There are few, if any of us, who have not at some time experienced your kindness at the sick bed; some who have, under Providence, to thank your skill and attention for their lives; but, above all, your constant assiduity and unwearied zeal, to those departed shipmates, whom it has pleased the Almighty to take from us, can never be forgotten."

Dr. Armstrong replied, in an address of excellent feeling, wherein he said:—"I can lay claim to no higher merit than an anxious desire which I ever felt to do my duty; but that, even under our worst circumstances, was made to me a comparatively easy task by the bravest and the best ship's company that ever left England. The world knows something of what you have done, but nothing of what you have suffered. I have witnessed your courage and your daring when destruction so often appeared inevitable. I have seen you in health, and I know you in sickness, and but too truly have I known the hunger which you so long felt, when it lay not in my power to allay it. Then it was that you displayed all the higher qualities of our nature by the heroic patience and fortitude with which you bore your privations and suffering, and manifested in such a remarkable degree that discipline and noble conduct which proved you to be true British sailors. Our departed shipmates fell from the effects of what we all more or less suffered from, and that, too, at a time when the dark and dreary days of trial and adversity had passed, and when relief had so providentially reached us." Dr. Armstrong then thanked the company for the handsome gift.

Mr. Nelson then turned round to Lieutenant Bedford Pim, who was present, as the friend of Dr. Armstrong, and said, "Were it not for you, sir, many of us now present would never have seen Old England again. All of us look upon you as our deliverer, and none of us will forget the joy we felt when you reached us."

Lieutenant Pim, in reply, said—"I thank you, my lads. I shall never forget our meeting. I congratulate you most heartily upon your escape from a fate similar to that of poor S. John Franklin."

The most hearty feeling was reciprocated between Dr. Armstrong and the men on the occasion; and he and Lieutenant Pim bade them an affectionate farewell on retiring.

THE NURSES FOR THE EAST.

On Tuesday week the Folkestone steamer carried, amongst other passengers, thirty-seven of the nurses attached to Miss Nightingale's staff. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, a clergyman, and a courier, who will see them safely landed at Constantinople. The authorities at Boulogne had received orders to pay every attention to them; and the news of their arrival having spread, a crowd had assembled to welcome the self-devoted band, and bid them "God speed!" on their mission of charity. Mr. Hamilton, the English Consul, was in





BOULOGNE FISHWOMEN CARRYING THE LUGGAGE OF THE NURSES FOR THE EAST.

attendance to receive and conduct them to the Hôtel des Bains, where a good dinner had been prepared for them.

On the Friday following Miss Nightingale and the thirty-seven nurses who accompany her sailed, from Marseilles, in the *Vectis* steamer, for Constantinople. Throughout the whole of their journey through France they were everywhere received with demonstrations of sympathy and respect. The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, pays them the following compliment:—

Miss Nightingale possesses all that could render existence happy and brilliant, young, handsome, and wealthy, she has chosen a life of abnegation and self-denial, and, after having presided over one of those institutions in London of which the idea was suggested by a true spirit of Christianity, her feelings of charity still more excited by the details of the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital of Scutari,

she has chosen as a new sphere of action a place where glory is purchased by the severest privations. Nothing could deter her, and at this moment the *Vectis* is conveying her to the East. She and her companions will find there their field of battle in the hospital wards and ambulances, where their sex so well qualifies them to fill a dangerous though heroic position. Captain Powell, the commander of the *Vectis*, received those ladies with perfect courtesy, the officers and crew vied with each other in their attention in conducting them to the places reserved for them with all the respect due to their sex and their affecting mission.

THE "AMBULANCE" DEPARTMENT.
The latest accounts from the Crimea inform us that the Ambulances, of which our Artist has given the annexed Sketch, have at length reached

the spot where they are wanted. Great complaints have been made that, although a large number of these vehicles were sent from this country to the East, not one could be obtained to convey the wounded from the field after the battle of Alma. They had been forwarded from Varna to Old Fort, where they were landed on the beach; but, owing to some strange blunder, which has not yet been explained, they were left there while the army marched away to battle.

The Ambulances, which are now in daily use, for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, are divided into compartments—one in front, containing six seats, where the slightly wounded can sit back to back, and another division behind, where, as will be seen, there are four berths for patients who have suffered severely. These invalid carriages are drawn by six mules, and driven by postboys, in the Artillery



SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—DR. SMITH'S NEW HOSPITAL.



THE ROAD TO SEBASTOPOL.—COMMISSARIAT WAGGONS, CONVEYANCE OF FASCINES, ETC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

HEIGHTS ABOVE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 13, Seven a.m., 1854.

A FULL fortnight has elapsed since the Allies took up their present positions in front of Sebastopol, and still the profoundest quietness marks the passage of each day. When first the expedition landed on the shores of the Crimea, our engineers were sure that, if once they were placed before this town, they could reduce it within ten days. A fortnight has elapsed and not a shot has been fired on our side. The whole extent of our labours has been to erect four batteries, mounting

altogether fifteen heavy guns; and, as I write, even these works are incomplete. It is not with the intention of casting any blame on Sir John Burgeyne or our engineers that this is said; but there is no doubt that we might take a lesson from the French, who, within the same time, have succeeded in placing thirty-six guns in position. These delays will, doubtless, be explained by the difficulties of transport, the want of baggage and draught cattle, the scarcity of forage; but the French have suffered from these disadvantages as we have, and yet proceed with a vigour which is unknown to us. This state of things gives a degree of force to the arguments of the numerous croakers, who assert that the delay in opening fire from the trenches is likely to

be fatal to the operations of the campaign; that the Russians, growing bolder in proportion to our inactivity, will regain that confidence which they had lost after the battle of the Alma; and that whilst we are slowly proceeding with our works, the enemy will strengthen his forts and batteries, to our detriment and annoyance. Further, they insist—and this appears to be a strong argument—that reinforcements will reach the enemy in greater numbers every day than we delay in opening the works. It must be borne in mind, however, that the English engineers have had to contend with greater difficulties than those which the French have met: the ground which we have to deal with is stony, and spare, covering to a very slight depth a stratum of



SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—PREPARING A TRAIN FOR THE TRENCHES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

hard limestone; the French, on the other hand, have been enabled to open trenches nearer to the body of the place—and this is so far necessary to them, that their pieces, generally, are less useful than ours at long ranges. It is fortunate that the weather hitherto has been so favourable to our operations: with the exception of a couple of cold days, during which a north-easterly wind prevailed, the atmosphere has been warm and genial; unlike the same period of last year, when the ground around Sebastopol was covered with two feet of snow. Everything, in fact, has been propitious; and there is not the slightest reason to fear that any amount of reinforcements which the Russians may send up, can in any way affect the great result to be attained. Sebastopol will fall, no one doubts it—the question is only one of time and on that, of course, the most divergent opinions exist. When the reinforcement brought into Sebastopol by Lüders, reached the city, the number of those who expressed fear as to the issue of the war, was not diminished; but it was considered by many as a favourable symptom; for it showed that there was no considerable force threatening our rear, and it proved that the Russians did not consider the large garrison already there, sufficient for the defence of the place. This much is certain, that since the arrival of our troops in their present positions, they have not seen any large force sufficient to molest them in the rear. Should such a force, however, make its appearance, measures have been taken to give it such a warm reception as will prevent the repetition of the attempt. The ground occupied by the Allies is a series of elevated undulations, which overlook not only the town of Sebastopol, but almost the whole of the surrounding country. On our extreme right, where General Sir de Lacy Evans is stationed with the Second Division, the ground slopes precipitously into the valley of a river called the Tchernaya. Our rear is defended by precipices, on the west of which are stationed two French divisions. Balaclava, which is attached to the position by a safe road along a vale protected alike from the view and the attacks of an enemy by crests of hills almost parallel to the sea, is defended besides by a corps of 1000 Marines, occupying an intrenched position, and by the Turkish force, which has left its central position to take up one nearer to the point under notice. On the slopes, between the crest and Balaclava, in and about the village called Kadikieu, is the main body of our cavalry, under Lord Lucan, and some batteries of artillery. The precipitous ground on our right has been strengthened with breastworks by working parties from our divisions, whilst in our rear the main road from Balaclava to Sebastopol has been blown up, and redoubts and breastworks have been erected by the French, to render approach from an enemy still more hazardous. In the rear of our left the French have also erected defensive works, and a large redoubt covers the road from Balaclava to the head-quarters of Lord Raglan—a village called the Trakair Inn. Should the Russians attempt to attack our flank or rear, they will have not only to contend with troops determined to resist all hazards, but with difficulties of ground almost insurmountable. It is satisfactory at the same time to know that the force of the Allies has been increased by the arrival of 25,000 French at Kherson, all of whom are landed and ready for action. The force at the disposal of the Generals is, therefore, at present upwards of 75,000 men.

Sir De Lacy Evans's position—the extreme right—is one of the most picturesque that can well be imagined. It looks down upon the town of Sebastopol, and, at the same time, upon the vale of the Tchernaya, along which are to be seen the picturesque ruins of Inkerman. The sides of the hills are covered with scrub, which affords good cover for outlying pickets. On the left of the Second Division is the First Division—the various regiments of Guards covering the ground right and left of a very good macadamised road. A battery of artillery is close by, with Lord George Paget's 4th Dragoons on one side, and the 11th Hussars on the other. A large mill on the right of a small gorge has been turned into a powder magazine, and near it is the siege train, with all the heavy ordnance, furnaces, mortars, and other apparatus. Beyond the mill is the Light Division, with Sir George Brown; and the 4th, with Sir George Cuthbert. Two battalions of Rifles are on each wing. The extreme left is held by Sir R. England's division. The whole of the army is thus distributed, fronting, as well as the undulation of the ground permits, the town of Sebastopol. I can scarcely better describe the progress of affairs here than by the following extracts from my diary:

October 7.

The Allied armies have been actively engaged during the last four days in preparations for battering Sebastopol; and the enemy, on their part, have taken advantage of the time allowed them, to throw up works in advance of the town, from which they throw a few shells daily into our advanced pickets. The only casualties which have occurred are the loss of a sergeant and private of the 68th, who were killed by the fall of a shell into their tent.

On the 4th, the guns which had been moved from the Diamond and the Highflyer, were taken on shore by sailors told off from the ships, and were forthwith dragged up towards the lines. The utmost enthusiasm animated the men in the performance of this duty. They harnessed themselves to the guns, some thirty and forty in number, a fife playing national airs in front, and union-jacks flying in front and rear. As they passed the first village out of Balaclava, the cavalry, who were encamped on the hills, turned out, and gave a hearty cheer. The men passed forward then, and left their guns in another village, half way between Balaclava and Sebastopol. The entire number of guns was not drawn up till yesterday, when the whole had been brought to a short distance from the spot where the fire is to be opened. On the 5th the Terrible and Beagle came into Balaclava, the latter landing her heavy guns, and the former her two 96-cwt. Lancaster pieces. The sailors, of whom there are upwards of a thousand, also drew up these pieces, with the assistance of the artillery horses; and it is expected that the whole heavy siege train will be in position before two days.

Whilst the British have been landing their stores and ammunition at Balaclava, the French have likewise been actively employed at Kherson, a village situated in the bottom of Phanari Bay. The French works will attack the town on the side of the sea-shore, whilst the English are advancing from the land side. The position which the Allies obtained by the masterly march round Sebastopol is one which has numerous advantages: the heights not only command the town, but they are high above the plain, into which the Russians must debouch if they intend to annoy our flanks. The gorge which leads through the crest covering Balaclava has been fortified by the French, whose divisions form a reserve, covering the rear of the armies. Through this gorge the main road from Sebastopol to Balaclava passes; and the Russians appear to have spent some money in making and keeping it in order. It seems difficult, therefore, for the enemy seriously to annoy us in the rear during our attack of Sebastopol, but I believe that they have the intention of doing so as soon as we open fire from the trenches. On the 5th a reinforcement of 20,000 men entered the town under command of General Lüders, who forthwith issued a proclamation to encourage the inhabitants. Since then several reconnaissances were made—one of which, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and guns, marched to-day into the plain on the right of our position, moved up the gorge, and were stopped by our artillery and cavalry below the crest, which overlook Balaclava. I was unable to ascertain the amount of infantry in motion on this occasion, but the number of cavalry was about 2500. On our part we have not so large a number of horses to oppose the enemy. Our regiments, which were undermanned at Varna, had had serious losses in horses on their way hither. The sailing-vessels which contained

(Continued in Number, page 436.)

PREPARING TO GO OUT TO THE TRENCHES.

In this Sketch the Artist gives a representation of the scene which the English Camp presents when a trenching party is about to start for a night's work. On such occasions every precaution is taken to prevent noise. The wheels of the covering-guns, for example, are covered with sheep-skins, to prevent their creaking, which might guide the Russians to where the trenching-party has fixed upon to commence operations. Those who complain of the long time which elapsed before the preliminary works before Sebastopol were completed, ought to take into account the enormous weight of material which has been carried up from Balaclava to the heights. The *Constitutionnel*, in giving a description of the labour necessarily attendant on such an operation, gives the following estimate of the weight of the *materiel de siège* employed by the Allies before Sebastopol:

The total amounts to 4,521,234 kilogrammes, which is equal to 10,042,750 lbs. avoirdupois. This enormous *materiel* is divided as follows:

Cannon 265,580 kilog.
Carriages, ammunition, and baggage-waggons, &c. 588,476
Projectiles 2,510,442 "
Powder 648,600 "

The remainder is composed of a multitude of objects too numerous to be mentioned; but it is to be remarked that in the above enumeration is not included the marine artillery, weighing 3520 kilog., or 3035 kilog. each gun, according to whether they are 30 or 30-pounders.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COGITANS, I. M. of Bridport, and G. M'A.—We still believe it impossible to solve Problem No. 555 by playing Q to Q R 2d. Suppose, in reply to that move, Black play his Q to K 4d, how would you proceed?

L. C. H., Ohio, United States.—Mr. Cechrane's long-talked-of and much-desired "Loose Indian Chess Leaves" will probably make their appearance next spring.

A. S.—If a player is guilty of the egregious blunder of taking an adverse Pion or Pawn with an adverse Piece or Pawn, his opponent may oblige him to capture the man taken, properly, or move his King.

G. M'A., Aberdeenshire; LEON, Richmond; F. T. W.—They shall be recorded on next week's Number.

SIGMA, LUGENA, OXONIANA, and others.—The series of Articles on the Progress of Chess from its Introduction into Europe in the Middle Ages, down to the Nineteenth Century, by Sir Frederick Madden and Mr. Staunton, will commence immediately upon the termination of Dr. Forbes' *Illustrated Chapters on Chess in the East*.

A READER, Oxford.—We are unacquainted with the game.

R. HALL.—The conditions of the clever End-game which appeared under our notice to "Americans," last week, are, proprie, "White to move and draw the game, or Black to move and win."

SCHALTEN.—No one has yet furnished us with the true key to the position we gave in the last Number from the MS. Treatise of Cozio; which is surprising, since it is not by me made a difficult problem.

B. W. A., Brussels.—They deserve and shall have insertion the first opportunity.

C. F. S., Thaxk.—The two last are very well conducted on your side.

BOOKWORM.—Thanks again. A friend, however, has obligingly supplied us with a copy.

The other work mentioned, "Le Filosofia, Ovvero il Perche Degli Scacchi," &c., of Marcus Aurelius Severinus, has likewise been placed at our service.

HERR KLING, J. B., of Bridport; W. G., of York; Herr R., of Stutgard; C. M. J., of Birmingham.—The Problems politely forwarded to us are now under examination, and shall be reported on next week.

TRAVELLER.—You will find a Chess-club at Falkirk; the members meet every Tuesday and Friday evening, at Johnson's Hotel. The Cambridge Club assemble on Tuesday and Friday evening, at the Lion Hotel.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 557, by Adelphi, M.P.; EDIPUS, G. H. W.; J. M., of Sherburn; DEROVEN, J. P., DALSTON; W. J. P., KINGSTON; F. R., of NORWICH; E. B., R. F. S., DUBLIN; CAXTON, G. M'A., ABERDEENSHIRE, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 558, by Germans; SEMPER EADEM, STRICKLANDS ERNEST, M.F., M.A., CAMBRIDGE; F.R.S.; TOBY, T. J., of HARWICH; R. BALL, JOHN GLIPIN, MEDIEUS, F. B., of NORWICH; J. M., of SHERBURN; R. F., ROYAL ARTILLERY; WHIST, PHILIP MITZKHO, E. H., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by DEROVEN, S. T. W., J. P., CLAUDIO, EXPRESS, MEDIEUS, FOXGLOVE, MERCATOR, D. D., TOBY, G. M'A., ABERDEENSHIRE, are correct. All others are wrong.

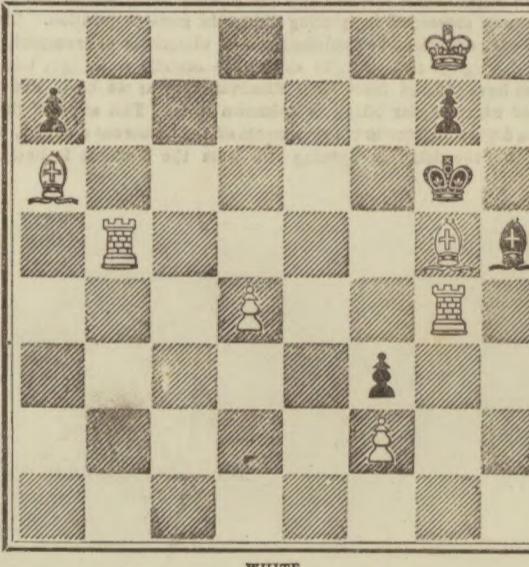
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 558.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to Q 6th (ch) | K takes Q |
| 2. R to Q 5th (ch) | P takes R, or |
| 3. P to Q Kt 5th (dis. ch) | P to Q B 4th |
| 4. P takes P in passing, and discovers checkmate. | |

* 2. 3. R takes P (ch) K to K 2nd | 4. P Mates.

PROBLEM 559.
By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

A smart little partie, played at the Caistor Meeting, between Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. A. B. SKIPWORTH; the former giving the odds of a Knight.

(Remove White's Q Knight from the board.)

(Sicilian Opening.)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| WHITE | BLACK | WHITE | BLACK |
| (Mr. Staunton). (Mr. Skipworth). | (Mr. Staunton). (Mr. Skipworth). | (Mr. Staunton). (Mr. Skipworth). | (Mr. Staunton). (Mr. Skipworth). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 15. K B to Q B 2nd P to K B 4th | |
| 2. P to K B 4th | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 16. P takes K (in B takes P (d) passing) | |
| 3. K Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd | P to K 3rd | 17. Q to her 3rd K R to B 2nd | |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th (a) P to K 3rd | P to K 3rd | 18. Q to K R 7th (ch) K to B sq | |
| 5. Castles B to K 2nd | | 19. P to Q 5th (e) Kt to Q 5th (f) | |
| 6. K B to Q Kt 3rd P to K R 3rd | | 20. P takes P (g) Q B takes P | |
| (b) | | 21. Q R to Q sq Kt takes K R (ch) | |
| 7. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd | P takes P | 22. P takes K Kt to Q 2nd | |
| 8. P to K 5th | K Kt to K B 2nd | (h) | |
| 9. P takes P K Kt to K B 2nd | | | |
| 10. P to Q 4th P takes P | | 23. R takes R Q B takes R (i) | |
| 11. P takes P K Kt to Kt 4th | | 24. Q B to his 5th K B to K 2nd | |
| 12. Q B to K 3rd Kt takes Kt (ch) | | (ch) (k) | |
| 13. K R takes Kt K B to Kt 4th | | 25. Q B to Q 4th K B to his 3rd | |
| 14. Q B to K B 2nd Castles | | 26. Q B to his 5th (ch) | |

(c) And the game was resigned as drawn.

(a) This deters Black from "pinning" the Kt as effectually almost as P to K R 3rd, because if he ventured to play B to K Kt 5th, White could take the K B P with his Bishop safely.

(b) A needful precaution against his centre being broken.

(c) Humiliating, undoubtedly. But fighting with inferior force, and without Cavalry, it would have been fool-hardiness to accept every challenge to exchange.

(d) Better, possibly, to have taken with the Rook.

(e) To look at the aspect of the field, any one would think White had now an easy road to victory; but, in truth, it is not so; the game is extremely difficult, and requires the neatest management from both parties.

(f) Well played: effectually preventing White from giving the deadly check he meditated at Q to Kt 5th, and subjecting him to a bifid attack of a most embarrassing kind.

(g) White hastened long between this and the plain-sailing line of Q to K R 5th (ch)—Q takes Q—R takes B. The latter would have been far better than taking the Pawn.

(h) Black appears to have won at last, but he had to give up his own hands. His opponent, however, finding winning was impracticable, turned his attention to a drawn battle, and this he was now enabled to announce he could effect, let Black play as he might.

(i) Had he taken with the Queen, the game would have proceeded thus:

23. Q takes R K to K 2nd (ch)

(if B to K Kt 5th, then White may win)

25. Q takes R, &c.

(k) The game is equally drawn, whether he interpose the Bishop or play the King to B 2nd.

CHESS MEETING AT CAISTOR.—We are driven by want of space to postpone the report of this pleasant gathering until next week, when we shall give a list of the chief visitors, and publish two or three of the finest games which were played.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The ribbon of the ancient and honourable order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Ormonde, is said to have been offered to the Marquis of Londonderry, and declined.

The French Emperor has authorised Prince Napoleon to wear the military medal, as a reward for his conduct at the battle of Alma.

Sir Edmund Head, the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, has arrived in New York, accompanied by Lady Head and his family.

The Director-General of the Louvre has had a revolver cannon placed in the Museum of the Marine, capable of firing twelve shots in a minute, with the aid of two artillermen to serve it.

Cardinal Wiseman arrived in Paris on Tuesday. He intends remaining there only two days, being anxious to reach Rome with as little delay as possible.

Baron von Hochschild, now Swedish Envoy to the Court of St. James's, has been honoured by the King of Prussia with the insignia of Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

A dinner was given to Captain McClure, on Monday, at Hastings, by the inhabitants, among whom the gallant Captain has for some years taken up his residence.

A deputation of gentlemen connected with the manufacturing interests—consisting of Mr. Oliveira, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M.P., and others—are about to proceed to France, in order to obtain the most precise information upon the present stock of wines in the various districts, the yield of last vintage, and the capability of further production.

Almost all the Prussian Insurance offices, with the exception of those of Magdeburg and Silesia, have either altogether declined to renew policies on, or have considerably reduced their business in Memel.

The first communications by the electric telegraph between Madrid, Pampluna, and St. Sebastian, were conveyed on the 23rd ult.

The impetus given to ship-building, in British North America, by the speculative prices lately current on this side, shows no abatement. On the 30th of September there were 87 vessels building at St. John's (N.B.), of an aggregate burthen of 81,730 tons; and 30 at Quebec, of an aggregate of 26,310 tons—making a total of 117 ships and 108,080 tonnage.

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